

CANADIAN

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Welfare

In This Issue

**Equalization of Living Standards—Factor in
International Peace**



Housing—Test of Statesmanship



UN Appeal for Children



Welfare in Alberta



Fun at Sixty



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Contributors to This Issue

JOHN T. MARSHALL is Director of the
Vital Statistics Division, Dominion
Bureau of Statistics. He represents
Canada on the Population Commission of
the United Nations Economic and Social
Council. Formerly Mr. Marshall was
Chief of the Vital Statistics Division of
the Province of British Columbia and
has had very extensive experience in the
development of statistical procedures.

STUART K. JAFFARY is a native son
of Alberta. He was born and lived
in the Province, receiving his B.A. and
M.A. degrees from the University of
Alberta. His research for his M.A. degree
dealt with the problem of vagrancy; in
1927 and 1928 he was Research Assistant
for the government of Alberta, exploring
social security needs. From 1929 to 1931
he was a social worker for the mental
hospitals and clinics under the provincial
Department of Health. The next ten
years were spent in the United States in

graduate study and teaching at the Uni-
versities of Chicago, Denver, and Tulane.
He joined the staff of the School of
Social Work, University of Toronto in
1940, where he is now Associate Pro-
fessor.

JEAN M. GOOD, a McMaster alum-
nus, is Secretary of the Division on
Old Age of the Welfare Council De-
partment, Community Chest of Greater
Toronto. For more than a year Mrs.
Good has given full time to the expan-
sion of services for the "over-sixties" in
Toronto who number 90,000, nearly
12,000 of whom are old age pensioners.

HUMPHREY S. M. CARVER took his
architectural training in the United
Kingdom. Since coming to Canada, he
has engaged in private practice as a land-
scape architect and is now Lecturer and
Research Associate at the School of
Social Work, University of Toronto.

Housing-Test of Statesmanship

ACCORDING to official estimates Canada's supply of houses is now being increased at the unprecedented rate of approximately 200 a day. However, as Mr. Humphrey Carver points out elsewhere in these pages, new families are being formed at an almost corresponding rate, which means we are doing very little to reduce the size of the accumulated housing shortage. Clearly in this business we have to run very fast to stay where we are.

One might be encouraged to hope that next year with a higher building target we would begin to go ahead but an analysis of the facts is not reassuring. People who have benefited by the new housing constructed so far have been mainly those with the means to buy homes, and at to-day's costs probably not more than 20% of the population falls in this class. The rest have had to depend upon the odd properties that have "filtered down" to them and upon the limited contribution of Wartime Housing. Their position is hardly better now than it was at the end of the war. Nor is it likely to improve. The signs are that the economic demand for new housing will shortly taper off, with a resultant drop in the rate of production. As the pressing needs of the well-to-do become satisfied, which is the situation we are now approaching, the housing shortage will tend to concentrate more and more in the lower-income groups, and their requirements plainly cannot be met through the unaided efforts of private initiative.

The only answer possible under these circumstances, as recognized officially in all urbanized countries except Canada, is low rental public housing, and the case for such a policy was presented recently to the Dominion and provincial governments by the Canadian Welfare Council in its brief: *A National Housing Policy for Canada*. Statements in similar vein have been made within the past two months by the Federation of Mayors, the Union of Quebec Municipalities, the Community Planning Association, the Canadian Legion and the Construction Association.

With what result? Renewed discussion of the whole problem of housing was touched off in the press from one end of Canada to the

other. The man in the street (not an inappropriate designation in this context for the average citizen) began to feel that something big was about to be done at last to meet his needs. And then came two significant statements from responsible Federal Ministers. "Housing," said Mr. Howe, "is a matter within the jurisdiction of provincial and municipal governments. . . . The responsibility for initiating such a program (low-rental housing) lies with the provinces."

Subsequently Mr. St. Laurent made a stronger disavowal: "No Government of which I am a part," he declared, "will ever pass legislation for subsidized housing. . . . A bureaucratic body to allot such houses would be too easy a means for a vast Tammany Hall body and its ensuing corruption." Some time ago Mr. Ilsley had suggested that the temptation to graft would be at the municipal level!

Conceivably these statements were not intended to sound as dogmatic as they do. Mr. St. Laurent's remark, for instance, was made impromptu in response to a question at a political meeting. And Mr. Howe, in a later part of his pronouncement, voices a willingness to co-operate with other authorities: "The Dominion Government," he states, "is anxious to work out with the provinces and municipalities a basis for handling these long-term housing problems, including slum clearance." But what does it all add up to? Is there an official government policy on housing and if so what is it? On the basis of these statements we find it impossible to say.

Nor is it any easier to discover how the provinces view their responsibility. Most of them have said nothing about it. The matter came up in the Ontario Legislature the other day and Mr. Dana Porter replied to what he described as Mr. Howe's "fantastic" statements. The provincial government went to Ottawa in the fall of 1944 with a housing plan for Ontario. "And what did we receive" the press reports Mr. Porter as saying, "nothing but a refusal and statements, they didn't want the provinces in that sort of thing." So, presumably, Ontario is waiting for Ottawa to make the next move.

Well, clearly, we are going to get nowhere this way and meanwhile thousands of Canadian families are in a desperate plight. Is there no way out of our impasse? The proposal we make is an obvious one—that the Federal Government invite the provinces to come together at once and discuss the whole situation with a view to developing a plan of concerted action, in which the responsibilities of both parties would be clearly indicated. The objection may be offered that, as relations stand between Ottawa and certain of the provinces, such a housing conference would have small chance of success. Actually, if handled in a statesmanlike way, it might offer a means by which those relations could be improved. At the very least it would enable the country to see what the housing problem is and what is preventing a solution. We have had enough of legalistic apologies and political double talk in a matter which concerns so vitally the future of the Canadian people.

The Work of the United Nations Population Commission

By JOHN T. MARSHALL

Director, Vital Statistics Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Though perhaps not immediately decisive, population is in the long run a basic and most important factor affecting standards of living and conditions of social progress. . . . In the interest of international peace, difference in standards of living should be reduced.

THE task of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security. There are those perhaps who are doubtful that this task is being successfully achieved. Certainly, on the surface, political tension among the member nations of UN scarcely seems to be on the wane. Underlying this political tension, however, are tremendous economic and social problems, made far more urgent and difficult by the turmoil and destruction of the second World War. If world peace is to be maintained, UN must deal not only with the political tension, but with the economic and social problems of which it is an expression and a result.

The Charter and the structure of UN recognize this need. The charter says "with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations . . . the United Nations . . . shall promote higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic

and social progress and development. . . ."

Responsibility for carrying out these functions is vested in the Economic and Social Council, with eighteen members. Under the authority of the Council, several Technical Commissions have been established whose purpose is to collect information and data on an international basis, to discuss the problems in their respective fields on a technical level, and to report to the Council and advise it on questions referred to them.

One of these Commissions is the Population Commission which was established by a resolution of the Economic and Social Council passed in October, 1946. Its first meeting was held in February of this year, and its second meeting in August. The conference rooms at Lake Success are fortunately well air-conditioned; New York in mid-summer is exceedingly hot.

The Commission is made up of twelve member nations whose delegates are chosen "in their individual capacity," as men of in-

ternational standing in their field of work. The Chairman of the Commission is Alberto Arca Parro, a Senator of Peru. The delegate from the United States, for example, is Mr. Phillipe Hauser, Deputy-Director of the Bureau of the Census. Mr. David Glass, who represents the United Kingdom, is Research Secretary of the Population Investigation Committee in that country and editor of the new quarterly journal *Population Studies*. Mr. Alfred Sauvy is Director of the French Institut National des Etudes Demographiques. The delegates from the U.S.S.R., the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Yugoslavia are all prominent statisticians in their respective countries.

In addition to the members of the Commission, the specialized agencies of United Nations—ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO—as well as the other Commissions of the Economic and Social Council—namely, the Statistical Commission, the Social Commission and the Economic and Employment Commission are represented by observers, who take an active part in discussions but have no vote.

The first meeting of the Population Commission was more or less preparatory. Few of the members knew each other. The Commission's field of work and the relations between it and the other organs of UN had to be discussed and agreed to. An interim program of work was drawn up, with a recommendation that the Secretariat elaborate a more comprehensive and long-term program.

At its second meeting, the Commission entered seriously on what we may call the "substantive" phase of its work. Among the important items on the agenda were the following:

I. Terms of Reference of the Commission

The Commission agreed on the following terms of reference, and recommended that they be approved by the Economic and Social Council:

"The Population Commission shall arrange for studies and advise the Council on:

- (a) The size and structure of populations and the changes therein.
- (b) The influence of demographic factors, including migration, on economic and social conditions.
- (c) The influence of economic and social conditions on the size and structure of populations, and on the changes therein.
- (d) Policies designed to influence the size and structure of populations and the changes therein.
- (e) Any other demographic questions on which either the principal or the subsidiary organs of the United Nations or the Specialized Agencies may seek advice."

These terms of reference make it clear that population size and growth are integral elements in present economic and social conditions as they have developed throughout the world. Though perhaps not immediately decisive, population is in the long run a basic and most important factor affecting standards of living and the conditions of social progress.

II. Publication of a Demographic Yearbook

The primary purpose of the Demographic Yearbook is to provide world-

wide statistics on population and vital events by age, sex, marital status, etc. These statistics should, of course, be comparable from country to country. But to achieve comparability is extraordinarily difficult. The definition of a live birth, for example, and the line of demarcation between an infant death and a stillborn child, vary greatly from country to country, and depend to a large extent on the registration practices of each. Differences in the completeness of vital statistics registration are also very great; in a number of countries, registration is still in its early stages of organization. In the first issues of the Yearbook, the statistics of each country will have to be accepted as they are, and adequate footnotes will have to be provided throughout. Only in the long-run perhaps will future recommendations of the Commission tend to bring about some uniformity in definitions and registration practices.

It is hoped that, in due course, the Demographic Yearbook will become the main source and reference book for all who are concerned with international population problems.

III. Censuses

Many countries, particularly in Latin America, will be taking censuses in or around 1950. It is clear that the value of these censuses will be much greater if their results are internationally comparable.

Other bodies, in addition to the Population Commission, have taken an interest in the plans and preparations for these censuses. The Statistical Commission of UN has considered them, while the Inter-American Statistical Institute has appointed a special Committee on the Census of the Americas.

As we know from experience in Canada, the taking of a full and

accurate census is no small job. The Commission therefore emphasized the importance of the preparatory work involved and the need to provide adequate staff and funds for all phases of the task, from the preparatory work itself to the final publication of the results.

IV. Studies of the Population of Trust Territories*

One of the essential purposes of the Trusteeship Council is, of course, to promote the improvement of the economic and social conditions of the populations in the trust territories. The size and growth of the populations of these territories must therefore be studied.

The Population Division of the Secretariat has undertaken studies of the population of each trust territory separately, using such historical and statistical material as is available. The Population Commission has thus been drawn into the picture and, at its second session, examined the progress made so far in this work.

Comparatively speaking, a great deal is known about the population of the countries of Europe and America. In most of these countries both the birth and death rates are low, and the rate of natural increase was falling over the thirty to fifty years before the second World War. On the other hand, there has been no comprehensive study of the present position and prospects of the population of the trust territories.

*Territories under Trusteeship Agreement are New Guinea, under Australia; Ruanda-Urundi, under Belgium; The Cameroons and Togoland, formerly mandated, now under France; Western Samoa, under New Zealand; Tanganyika, under United Kingdom; The Cameroons and Togoland, formerly under British Mandate, now under United Kingdom; The Marshalls, Marianas and Caroline Islands now under United States strategic area trusteeship agreement; and Nauru Island, formerly mandated, now under Australia, New Zealand and United Kingdom trusteeship.

—The Editor.

From the information available, however, it is known that the birth and death rates are still high and, in most cases, have shown little sign of substantial decline. Thus, the population is likely to increase rapidly as economic and social conditions, and especially sanitation and public health, are improved.

V. Studies of the Inter-relationships between Economic, Social and Population Changes

In its first report to the Economic and Social Council, the Commission drew "attention to the necessity of studying the inter-play of the economic, social and demographic factors which hinders the attainment of an adequate standard of living and the cultural development of the population of countries, the Governments of which shall request the assistance from the United Nations for the study of this problem".

The Commission gave considerable attention to the problem at its second meeting. How can Member States best be encouraged to undertake the study of these factors? What framework and guidance for such studies should be provided by the Commission? What indeed are the main factors which hinder the attainment of adequate standards of living in various countries?

The population of the majority of the world's peoples is increasing so fast that it presses dangerously on the means of subsistence. The increase is only kept in check by a high death rate corresponding to the high birth rate. By contrast, in a great many countries, of which for the most part the population is wholly or mainly white, the birth rate has been declining. A number of these countries, mainly of Northern and Western Europe but including also the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, now face the prospect of an eventually declining

population, concentrated more and more in the older age groups.

Coupled with this contrast is the contrast of productive resources and standards of living. The countries in which fertility is lowest and the population most likely to decline are in general the richest and most highly industrialized countries. The standard of living in these countries is high. On the other hand, most of the countries in which fertility and the rate of population growth is high are still relatively unindustrialized. Their standard of living is generally low. Precisely where the pressure of population is greatest, for example, in certain countries of Asia, the problem of industrialization is most urgent and difficult to tackle.

Where the productive resources of a country are being developed more rapidly than the rate of population growth, the standard of living of the population can be raised. In many countries it is, in fact, rising. Where, on the other hand, the rate of population growth is greater than the rate of development of productive resources, the standard of living must fall. The question whether the standard of living is in fact falling in any important countries of the world can perhaps be left open. But there is no doubt that the standard of living is rising much more rapidly in some countries than in others. Present population trends appear to be accentuating rather than reducing differences in standards of living. In the interest of international peace, however, these differences should rather be reduced. This is the basic problem around which the work of the Population Commission will center.

In conclusion, perhaps I might emphasize two aspects of the work of the Commission which seem to me to make it most stimulating and worthwhile.

First, in proceeding with much of its detailed work, the Commission set up a number of small sub-committees. These sub-committees met informally and worked with speed and the greatest of friendliness. Thus, they provided an opportunity for the members of the Commission to get to know each other, to appreciate their differing viewpoints and to gain a better insight into the population problems facing other countries and the manner in which these problems are being met. Such contacts and discussions are, I think, extremely valuable.

Second, a further opportunity for friendly and stimulating discussion was provided by the trip to and from Lake Success into town. Lake Success is about an hour's car drive from the hotels of Manhattan. Special UN cars pick up the delegates in the morning

and bring them back in the evening. Despite the daily sessions and the August heat, the conversation during these trips was almost always lively. It is easy to disagree with people when we do not understand what they are saying, when there is no meeting of minds on account of wide differences in our background and approach to problems. But the effort to overcome these differences is always worthwhile. As our knowledge and understanding expand, the area of disagreement between us will narrow. In the work of the Commission and in population problems generally, the basic objective is clear, namely, to make some contribution to the work of the United Nations in the cause of peace and the raising of the standards of living of the world's peoples. We feel that we have made a good start towards this objective.

THE ASIATIC CENTURY

TODAY a thousand million people of Asia are still struggling for the barest livelihood. Once that has been assured, the unpredictable strength of these people will begin to sway the world in whichever direction they think best. In the most complete sense, the West will be at their mercy unless it co-operates with them heartily now and in the future. The "Asiatic Century" is upon us. . . . Everywhere in the East, the seeds of liberty and democracy are bearing fruit. The Four Freedoms hang in the schoolrooms of Balinese villages; you will find them in Mongolia, in India, in China. If the revolt of Asia is the greatest and most portentous event in human history, the declaration of the Four Freedoms, whatever the intention of its framers, must be accepted as the greatest deliberate impulse toward the changing of history ever invented.

—Robert Payne, in *United Nations World*, October, 1947.



BESSIE TOUZEL

AFTER an absence of seven years, Bessie Touzel, one of Canada's most capable social work administrators returns to the staff of the Canadian Welfare Council, this time as Assistant Executive Director. She will also have special responsibilities for the Council's Division on Public Welfare and for its activities in community organization.

To her work in the Public Welfare Division, Miss Touzel brings long-standing convictions regarding the key position of public welfare programs in our Canadian system of social services, as well as considerable personal experience in that area. From 1933 to 1936 she held the position of Chief of Staff of the Public Welfare Department of Ottawa and from 1936 to 1939,

while with the Canadian Welfare Council, she served as secretary to its Public Welfare Administration. With this background she will provide strong leadership to public welfare workers in the new program which is developing.

Miss Touzel's ability in community organization has been clearly demonstrated during the seven years she is now completing as Executive Secretary of the Toronto Welfare Council. She has nurtured that Council to a position of prestige and influence not only among welfare agencies, but in the community at large. When she first took over her post the entire staff consisted of herself, an assistant and a stenographer. Now there are four active divisions, child and family welfare, recreation, health and old age, five departments and a total staff of nineteen. The rapid expansion of the Council to this status is a tribute to Miss Touzel's skilful engineering.

Under Miss Touzel's guiding hand the Toronto Council has been quick to develop projects to meet current situations. During the war it assisted in setting up recreation facilities for industrial workers on shift and day nurseries for the children of working mothers. Earlier the Council promoted a Cost of Living Study—a scientific assessment of family requirements—as a basis for decisions about relief budgets and relief standards. The action of the City of Toronto in accepting these standards, raised the question of standards of relief elsewhere, not in Ontario alone,

but in many centres throughout Canada.

Miss Touzel has led the Toronto Council out of the limited realm of welfare services for the "needy" into the broad area of health and welfare planning for the *total* community. Its present fourteen well-attended pre-natal education classes, operated by four member agencies and serving all sections of the city and women of all economic and social groups, is but one example among many of her interest in a positive approach to social problems.

Miss Touzel's activities have not been confined to Toronto alone. During the early years of the war her services were requisitioned by the Department of Labour to work with a special Federal government interdepartmental committee on their survey of the severe manpower shortage. Again, in 1943, she was granted leave of absence from the Toronto Council to work as collaborator in the development of the Marsh report on a social security program for Canada.

Prior to 1933 Miss Touzel had experience with a wide variety of social agencies including settlement houses, family welfare agencies, summer camps and a children's aid society. She was first chairman of the Eastern Ontario Branch of the Canadian Association of Social Workers and a member of the Board of Directors of the Association from 1934 to 1940 and again from 1941 to the present. While on the Board she served as treasurer and as chairman of the National

Committee on Service Standards from 1936 to 1938.

Miss Touzel was born in Killaloe, Ontario, graduated from public and high schools in Renfrew, Ontario, and graduated from the Toronto School of Social Work in 1929.

The Canadian Welfare Council feels itself very fortunate in having secured such an outstanding Canadian social worker as its new

assistant executive director. Her technical competence, her mature experience, and above all her deep and sensitive concern for people give every assurance that she will fill this important position with distinction and success. It may confidently be predicted that across Canada in the years ahead, as now in Toronto, she will win the respect and affection of all who are privileged to work with her.

TORONTO APPOINTS COMMUNITY COUNSELLOR

THE city of Toronto has appointed Hugo W. Wolter as Community Counsellor. In this capacity he will be at the service of all neighbourhood groups who have been invited to make use of his assistance in solving their problems. His office is located at 522 University Avenue, Toronto Reconstruction Council.

Mr. Wolter went to Toronto from a post as Community Organization Consultant in New York and has had wide training and experience in community organization. Among his activities has been work as Director of Neighbourhood Councils with the Washington Council of Social Agencies, and director of important community projects with the Civilian Defense Department and the War Relocation Authority of the United States Government.

SCHOOL FOR WORD-DEAF CHILDREN

A NEW and revolutionary experimental school, the first of its kind in the world designed to aid word-deaf children, has been opened at Moor House, Oxted, Surrey, England. Thirty children, who hear sounds normally but are unable to memorize them or attach meanings to them, will learn at Moor House to understand the spoken language and express themselves in spontaneous speech. Most of them come from working class homes, though all economic levels are represented.

Long regarded as mentally deficient because they communicated with their fellows only by signs and incoherent noises, word-deaf children are usually of normal intelligence. Their inability to understand and memorize sounds comes from a defect in the aural memory. Thus, by the usual methods of education, they are unable to acquire normal human speech, though they have sound vocal and hearing organs. The school, initiated by private benefaction, now receives a grant from public funds.

—United Kingdom Information Office, September, 1947.

WELFARE IN ALBERTA

By STUART K. JAFFARY

Associate Professor, School of Social Work, University of Toronto

ALBERTA is the latest province to have its welfare services under review. This Report adds to the growing literature of provincial welfare services in Canada. Ontario had the Ross Report in 1930, Nova Scotia the Davidson Report in 1944, Manitoba the American Public Welfare Survey in 1944. Each of these reports has been followed by action along constructive lines. Meanwhile, British Columbia has been notable for its leadership in its public social services, while Saskatchewan has undertaken a substantial re-organization and expansion in the welfare field. Alberta, alone of the western provinces has shown little movement. The Report* shows why.

The Report is a substantial document of 204 pages. A line in very small print at the top of the table of contents deserved much more prominent billing. It reads, "This Study has been planned and carried out with the purpose, not of finding out who is wrong so much as finding out what is wrong and how to right it." The Report is a careful, critical, and constructive document. All of it is readable and informative; parts of it are

exciting. The clear and vigorous expression of Charlotte Whitton is evident throughout and she takes full responsibility (should we say "eager responsibility"?) for the result. She was ably aided by an imposing group of consultants and collaborators—Ethel Dodds Parker of Toronto, Robert E. Mills of Toronto, Kathleen Gorrie of Vancouver, Rev. Father J. A. Macdonald of Ottawa, Patricia Macrae Fulton of Vancouver and Kamloops, J. Alex Edmison of Montreal and Toronto, Marjoria Moore, Winnipeg; Robert W. Beasley, Chicago; Raymond M. Hilliard, Chicago, and others.

Unlike the studies of the other provinces, this study becomes immediately important by the fact that it was made, not at the request of the government of Alberta, but despite it, and under the very real handicap of a governmental ban on access to official information from the Provincial Department of Public Welfare, a ban which extended also to municipal officials, and was made effective by wide powers of the provincial Department over them. The Study was made under the auspices of the Alberta Provincial Chapter of the Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire, which had become increasingly interested in the welfare services of the Province in recent years.

**Welfare in Alberta*. The Report of a Study undertaken by The Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire, Alberta Provincial Chapter, 1947. Report, and Summary of Findings and Recommendations (a reprint) obtainable from Mrs. P. P. Griffiths, 437 Tegler Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

"In September 1946, Dr. Whitton met with the Provincial Committee, and urged that, instead of an inquiry, the Order attempt to interest the provincial government in a co-operative study of the Province's welfare needs and a careful assessment of the adequacy of existing provisions for meeting them, the Order, of course, meeting all the costs. However, though every possible effort was made to enlist the sympathetic interest of the Cabinet and of the Minister of Public Welfare, and though the friendliest of discussions ensued with the Premier himself, several conferences and extensive correspondence led only to categorical refusal, on the part of the Minister of Public Welfare, to co-operate in any way and to make even published department reports and data readily available.

Under such circumstances, the Order's Committee on the Alberta Welfare Study was forced to carry on, under considerable handicaps, greatly lightened, however, by the friendly interest and collaboration of all the major municipalities of the Province but one, and by cordial co-operation from practically all operating social agencies, the Churches, citizen and general community organizations. The intelligent and unprejudiced interest of the press was perhaps the greatest single factor in making the Study possible."*

The lack of access to official sources was perhaps less of a liability than might appear. Many of these sources were available anyhow—the statutes, annual reports and news releases. Shrewd interpolation provided additional information, at least within stated limits. And the main issues are so clear that the sources available (and

clearly documented) provide sufficient evidence to support the case. They certainly support an indictment which calls for an answer from the Government of Alberta, and from the people of Alberta. In both cases one earnestly hopes that the issue will be joined and not further evaded. The indictment is firm and severe: it demands a thorough answer. Alberta's neglected children are waiting for that answer.

A Broad Study

The Report is presented in sixteen chapters, with two appendices. There is an excellent historical background, followed by descriptive chapters on welfare structure, relief and assistance, the aged, infirm and chronically ill. The later chapters deal with the re-organization of the provincial Department, municipal welfare services and structure, provincial-municipal relations, and the integration of voluntary effort.

The central section of the study deals with Child Protection and Child Care; it contains the most vivid contrasts and searching analysis of the Report. Against a background of accepted standards are thrown the current legislation and practices in Alberta; the contrasts are sharp and disturbing, both in the practices themselves and the attitudes which lie behind them.

The Report is a clear, readable, and forceful document, a job well done. Because of the prominence of the historical and administration factors, the whole report needs

*Report, p. ii.

to be read for a proper understanding of the findings and recommendations. However, these are gathered together for convenience in an introductory summary (also separately published) of twenty-two pages. This summary by itself, however, does not give a balanced picture, and should not be used seriously without reference to the Report as a whole.

Public Assistance Services and Organization

The historical development of these services in this young province is well sketched. The emergence of a tight bureaucracy at the provincial level, highly centralized and powerful, is the central feature of the recent picture. This bureaucracy influences and dominates the municipal services by legislation and practice. The unevenness of standards, the confusion of administrative practices, and the inequities between different areas, are prominent features in this larger picture.

The plight of the dependent aged illustrates these features:

"The Province's concern for the aged has been limited to the administration, on a wholly financial basis, of the Dominion old age allowances plan and relief and assistance on a minimum basis to aged in non-municipally administered territory and to non-resident single men, housed in its own depots. Aged who do not fall into these categories are thrown upon the inadequate and uncertain provisions of municipal aid while the social problems of all the aged, particularly their housing, have been left almost entirely upon them as their own responsibility unless they were so fortun-

nate as to engage the interest of voluntary effort through the churches, women's groups, or service clubs, etc. The resultant plight of Alberta's aged is disgraceful and their exploitation in commercialized care deplorable. With several thousands in need of shelter and without homes of their own, the Study could list only 11 units of care, 9 with 534 beds under voluntary agencies, 2 with 85 beds under public provision.

The responsibility is primarily provincial for having enacted a flexible statute, capable of effective provision (The Homes for Aged or Infirm Act) and then failing, there or generally, to evolve any standards of service, assistance or housing for the aged or even to ascertain the numbers and nature of the problem of those needing care and assistance under other than the existing Dominion legislation."

The recommendations call for a re-organization of the provincial Department along lines of good modern practice; the development and restoration of municipal self-government in welfare matters and the creation of municipal public welfare units. A careful analysis is made of the costs of welfare services, together with the revenues from taxation for this purpose. From this analysis comes a reasonable and appropriate proposal for a new pattern of provincial-municipal financing, with a municipal base and provincial supplement on the basis of need. An administrative device of this sort is essential in any provincial jurisdiction with varied local conditions and capacities to support local services. Alberta presents the extreme ranges

*Report, p. x.

of this variation, running from poor drought-ridden rural areas of scattered population to prosperous metropolitan centers. The rich must aid the poor; it is the job of the central administration to see that this aid (and that from the Dominion government) is applied with equity and effectiveness.

The need is great for an intelligent policy for modern assistance administration. Along with that policy must go personnel competent to administer it. The complete absence of professional social work personnel, at all levels of administration, is the tragic lack in Alberta. A bureaucratic, mechanized routine has resulted, with little humanity and less imagination. Neglect, aggravation, and irritation have been the inevitable result. The outline for re-organization is excellent; it will take a generation of new, trained and devoted personnel to humanize and vitalize the proposed machinery, through modern case work and administrative practices.

NOTE:

Any reviewer of this Report is placed in a delicate position with reference to the Province of Alberta. A Judicial Inquiry was ordered by the Government of Alberta in July, 1947, into some of the charges made against the Provincial Child Welfare Department, and this Inquiry is about to proceed at the time of writing. It will concern itself only with specific charges, as made by newspapers, news articles and the like, and not directly with this Report which was issued in August 1947. It is therefore to be assumed that comment may

Child Protection and Child Care

This section of the Report is dramatic and forceful because of the sharp contrasts drawn. It is at the same time tragic and depressing in its picture of the child caring services, and of the loose and perhaps disastrous practices followed in adoption and cross-border placement of infants.

This section is so critical in the whole Report that it is quoted direct from the "Summary of Findings and Recommendations", as follows:

"Child Protection and Child Care

12. (Alberta's children under 15 years of age numbered approximately 228,400 in 1946).

The bureaucratic and highly centralized principles characterizing Alberta's public welfare system reach their peak in the administration of child protection and child care, in which legislation and service are suborned not to the Minister but to a Child Welfare Commission of employees of the Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Welfare and, therein, to the Superintendent of Child Welfare who is permanent Chairman

be made freely upon the Survey Report.

At first glance it is difficult to understand why such rigid delimitation of the scope of this Inquiry was made, when virtually the whole field of government welfare services was under sharp criticism. The Report, however, throws much light on this action. It will be tragic indeed if its evidence and comments cannot be brought before the Inquiry, either directly or indirectly.

of the Commission, a trend developing steadily since 1925. (Ch. IV, V; Ch. IX, Pt. I; Ch. X, XA).

The Superintendent of Child Welfare, directly or through the Commission, holds and exercises powers without parallel in any enactment in the Study's knowledge except one in Hitler's Germany and certain provisions in the code of the Soviet Union but which, it is understood, have been recently modified.

Since 1944, the Superintendent has the power to direct even municipally appointed child welfare officials, can directly or through them or his own staff apprehend any child as in need of protection or delinquent without warrant and hold that child indefinitely without hearing. Children become wards of the Government and therefore pass under his control not alone under the safeguards of Court order but "by indenture, agreement, or otherwise" and on the most informal surrender. Moreover, no parent may surrender the custody even of his own child (Child Welfare Act S. 53) and no person may accept the same without the prior approval in writing of the Commission (being the Superintendent). No person may petition to a regular Court for the adoption even of a blood relative without reference to the same authority and, though the said person may be heard in Court, no Court may grant an order of adoption unless the petition is presented by the Commission. Since April 1947, no child organization may operate, no boarding home be licensed except on the same authority, the Department of Health no longer may exercise its former licensing controls. Since the same date, the Commission may take over, erect and operate any kind of child caring institution it may want to develop itself for any purpose under the Child Welfare Act.

The Superintendent may admit or accept children into wardship, move them about at will in that guardianship, even adopt them out of the Province and country, continue or vary them in that wardship, shift them from private home care to custodial detention as delinquents, or discharge them from guardianship without Court order as he sees fit. He may collect maintenance from a municipal authority at a minimum of \$1 per day but he may maintain the child any place at any rate or in a free home and is bound neither to account nor to refund to the local authority and is moreover protected by law from having to reveal anything of the child, its progress, etc. (S. 69) to public authority, parent or guardian. He may exact from parent or guardian any maintenance payment he sees fit up to the amount the public authority has paid.

The Superintendent exercises almost arbitrary power under the unmarried parenthood legislation over prosecution or non-suit in any case, over arrangements made for the girl and for the commitment or retention of her child and its placement. He directs the collection and distribution of payment from the putative father, he is the arbiter as to hospitalization care and payment for mother or child or both.

He indirectly controls the Juvenile Courts, whose judges serve as members of the Commission under him and appear in the estimates on the Child Welfare staff as his subordinates. He may also act himself as clerk of the Courts and may appoint Advisory Committees thereto as he sees fit.

These are some of the powers in the light of which the Study submits that almost complete socialization of child life is not only possible but a fact in respect to some thousands of Alberta children.

13. The Study moreover submits that, under these increasingly dictatorial powers, there has been a serious deterioration in child and family protection in Alberta, that hundreds of children are left and living in the most deplorable conditions of lack of protection (a total probably in the neighbourhood of 5,000, if the relationship of wards to cases which holds elsewhere applies here). The Study avers that responsible municipal and voluntary child protection services have been discouraged; that free placement in adoptive or free foster or work homes has become the major aim and objective of a Child Welfare Branch judging its success by "keeping cases and costs down" with consequent serious injury to child life throughout the Province, and a casualness and incompetence in its child placing for which Alberta will pay for years to come.

14. The outstanding indictment of the administration's disregard of the essential considerations of sound home-finding and child-placing is found in the cross-border export for placement, in the United States, of Alberta-born babies transported in earliest infancy chiefly to California, Utah and Montana, but in other instances, all over the continent, at a rate roughly of about 10% of all adoption placements and averaging at least one each week over recent years. These children are exported without due social safeguards in respect to their own welfare or the adopting family. The Department utilizes such services as the U.S.A. Consular service can offer as to inquiry on the general qualifications of the importing family but, in established fact, the export is often in direct opposition to the wish of the welfare authorities of the State of placement. (Ch. IX, Part III-IV).

15. As far as the Study could establish there appeared to be about

2,650 to 2,750 children in care in Alberta at the close of 1946. Unmarried parenthood was the largest single contributor to children in need of protection and care, with over 1,000 illegitimate births a year in the Province, or about 5% of all legal births. Of the children in care about 1,650 were wards of the Government and would be (a) 550 in free adoptive homes (b) just under 500 in free "foster" homes (c) about 300 would be boarded in the child caring agencies (d) about 300 in privately licensed agency or commercialized boarding homes. In addition to the 300 "Government cases" boarded with them the 15 voluntary child caring agencies would have about 800 more children in care, paid for by relatives or from voluntary donations. The other children, probably not less than 300, would be in licensed, commercialized or private pay boarding homes, placed by their own relatives or guardians.

Though the Provincial Welfare Department has repeatedly claimed that all child welfare is the responsibility of the provincial and municipal governments, there is only one "shelter" operated under public auspices for the care of children—the quite inadequate "Cromdale" Shelter, with 12 boys in care, at Edmonton (See Ch. IX, Part II)—while a projected shelter is being equipped in the "Riley" Home at Calgary. On the other hand, voluntary effort operates 15 child caring institutions with accommodation for 1,100 infants and children, 10 in Edmonton, 5 in Calgary.

Moreover, these voluntary child caring institutions, at the close of 1946 would be giving care from their own funds, private donations and relatives' payments to 800 children, while the Provincial Welfare Department would be providing pay care for only 600—300 in these same institutions, 300 in

paid licensed or commercialized family homes and would have placed in free care about 1,050 — 550 in adoptive homes and 500 in free foster work homes. (Ch. IX, Part II).

16. Thus Alberta's "free family home system" of care of children by the public welfare authority must be qualified by the fact that nearly 40% of the wards of the Province are in paid care.

All in all, in spite of Departmental protestations, the voluntary child caring services of Alberta have a very substantial and continuing stake in the whole problem of Alberta's children and neither they nor the citizens who support them can or should be disregarded."*

While the above summary states the total picture, these sections of the full Report, at least, should be read by every child welfare worker and board member in Canada. They have a dramatic quality and are charged with human import.

The text of the Report in this section carries searching analysis and incisive comment. To it, the writer would add only one bit of his own, relating to the careless practices which are followed in adoption.

Decency Staves Off Disaster

"Society survives and civilization progresses because, after all, there is more of good than of evil in the world, more of humanity and kindness than of cruelty and viciousness. So it is that no matter how casual or callous the handling of children, there will be reasonably successful placements for many because they have been honestly sought by kindly people and because of the sturdy courage which springs and strengthens in so many children

under adverse and cruel circumstances.

The child welfare authorities of Alberta have gambled on this and, in fact, it has been argued officially that the thing to do is to get the child placed, and then one of two results will "keep it placed". If the transaction has been illegal, the foster parents can hardly complain; if the child is disappointing in development, etc., the parents will have grown so attached they will keep it."*

If the child welfare authorities have gambled, as is stated (and supported by considerable evidence, even without the official records) then, like most gamblers they have never added up the score. There is evidence that they have failed to do so even within their own case records, where some extraordinary proceedings are cited, e.g., Case XXX presenting evidence of almost incredible official actions. But the implications of the statement go even farther.

If the transaction has been illegal, the officials have been a party to it, and they appear to be guilty of conspiring to do an illegal act. This example to adoptive parents by the government needs no further comment. On the other horn of this tragic dilemma, the adoptive parents may or may not have grown attached to the child. If his defectiveness appeared at an early age, they may be filled with resentment and bitterness at officials who have "let them down", as well as having caused needless suffering and distress to them. Further, having no other way out, they may, and do, dispose of the

*Report, p. 12 and ff.

*Report, p. 114.

child, by abandonment, or "passing on" to a life lived under conditions which are the opposite of satisfactory. Perusal of their own case records would verify these tragic outcomes, had they the intelligence and courage to face up to them.

Checking and control of this cross-border traffic in babies is proposed, with immediate action by the Dominion Government and the Canadian Welfare Council. On the facts as stated, these measures are both moderate and urgent.

Another recommendation calls for the creation of Children's Aid Societies, at least in the main cities; the examples of Ontario and Manitoba are cited. One wonders why Saskatchewan and British Columbia, the neighbouring provinces, were omitted? British Columbia has long had good child protective services under its government department; Saskatchewan has made a good beginning in the past several years. It is possible for good child care work to be done by public agencies, the example of Alberta to the contrary. More important than the form of agency is the staffing and attitude of it. The Alberta pattern is one of public care. It would seem more reasonable to retain this pattern, safeguarding it by competent professional personnel, than to introduce a strange one into an already confused situation. Alberta uses and respects professional personnel in its health and educational services; it surely can learn to do so in the welfare field.

Another point is relevant in this

connection. The Report notes the limited development of voluntary agencies in the province, and the confusion which exists in their efforts. It ascribes much of this confusion to the dominance (and the uncertainty) of the governmental services, and there is evidence of this effect. But this explanation greatly over-simplifies the matter. Alberta is a new province, and lacks the stability and traditions of the central provinces. Its young economy has been hard hit by catastrophies since its founding in 1905—catastrophies of which the people of the central provinces can have little real appreciation. Two world wars were much more disrupting to Alberta than to settled, staid Ontario, secure and satisfied in all its ways. Long years of drought and agricultural depression brought about not only political radicalism; behind that lay prolonged and intense distress and suffering to its population throughout large areas of the province. Some of these areas were reduced to a barter basis of economy, so severe was their economic depression. Against this background the remarkable fact is the development of welfare services even to the present level. The absence of flourishing voluntary agencies and other machinery of co-ordination is hardly to be wondered at in such a new and harassed province.

Now, whither welfare in Alberta? The recent pattern of administration in the public services reflects the dominating influence of two highly placed officials,

neither with professional education or outlook. One of these died in the summer of 1947; the other remains entrenched. A Judicial Inquiry into certain charges against his administration is in progress. Will the publication of the Report, and doubtless its wide circulation stir the government to action? One would be a naive optimist indeed to expect this result. The changes needed will have to come from the people of Alberta themselves—people fired by indignation and deep concern, acting with intelli-

gence and unremitting zeal for the improvement of these services.

Alberta has a fine record of forthright and constructive action in other fields affecting human welfare, health and education. The province which nurtured Nellie McClung, Emily Murphy, Mrs. O. C. Edwards, Mrs. Jean Field and other leaders in the fight for human betterment will hardly rest with the present conditions. The torch is now handed to their successors—for action.

BUILDINGS FOR THE BLIND

AS A growing organization, which is very conscious of the continued need to expand its service. The Canadian National Institute for the Blind is planning to develop new centres in key points throughout the country. The purpose of these centres will be three-fold, providing residence, recreation and service facilities.

Each of these elements is important in its own right. Recreation centres are becoming more necessary with the growth of associations of the blind people themselves, which has resulted in the formation of the Canadian Council of the Blind. These associations require places for business meetings, games and parties. Residence accommodation is needed for those who have no homes of their own or who are working in districts away from home. It is also advisable to have temporary accommodation to house blind people coming to the service centre for extended training. From a service viewpoint, better office and workshop facilities, as well as space and equipment for teaching handicrafts will enable the C.N.I.B. to be of greater assistance to an increasing number of people.

Much thought and study has gone into the design of the proposed buildings. Single bedrooms will offer privacy while large common rooms will serve for social gatherings. Care is being taken to provide the best type of heating and ventilation.

The construction of a sufficient number of these centres will prevent the concentration of blind people in larger cities. In future only those people for whom no suitable opportunities for accommodation or employment can be found locally will be brought into the cities.

The program includes definite plans for centres in Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Windsor, London, Hamilton, Kitchener, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Saint John, Halifax and Sydney. Already a centre has been opened in St. John's Newfoundland, and St. Catharines has a building nearing completion. In Saskatoon, a new centre is now under construction. It is hoped that this building program will be completed within the next five years when residence capacity will cover ten per cent of the registered blind group of over 14,000.

How You Can be a World Citizen

By AAKE ORDING

THE United Nations is the concrete expression of those people of the world who are ready now to build peace.

The United Nations Appeal for Children is the first opportunity UN has offered the individual to act on its behalf.

The International Committee which has been established under the chairmanship of Mr. Chester Bowles has held its first meeting. National Committees have already been formed or are in process of being formed in many countries. These committees will extend their activities throughout each country down to the smallest community. Every man, woman and child will have an opportunity to participate in the campaign and to act as a world citizen for its success. Most of the funds raised by the Appeal will go to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, which is already operating in Europe.

The results of the United Nations Appeal for Children will be many.

The most important will be the direct saving of life. It is estimated that at least 230 million children, close to the starvation level, depend to a great extent for rescue



AAKE ORDING

Mr. Ording, one of the Norwegian Delegates to the United Nations and formerly Delegate to UNRRA, conceived of the idea of asking everyone in the world to give a day toward the rehabilitation of the children of the world. This idea was put up to the General Assembly of the United Nations which passed a unanimous resolution in favor of implementing it. Last March the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations also by unanimous resolution voted that a unit be set up in the Secretariat immediately under the Secretary-General for the purpose of conducting a world-wide campaign to be known as "UNITED NATIONS APPEAL FOR CHILDREN."

upon the success of the Appeal.

Almost equally important, however, will be that millions upon millions of people will learn about their United Nations.

Establishing the United Nations does not in itself guarantee that we will reach the goal of world peace and security. Many people are uninformed about United Nations activities. Others see the UN as a battle ground for big power politics only. Until misinformation in the minds of the people is corrected, until the fears are quelled, the United Nations cannot hope to move forward with great speed or firmness.

The Appeal will reach the heart and conscience of the journalist in Fleet Street and the pearl diver in the Indian Ocean; the Chinese farmer and the steel worker in Stalingrad; the lumberjack in the Canadian forest and the banker in Wall Street. If the people themselves participate actively in the work of the United Nations for this common purpose, they will do so again in the imperative UN functions which cannot make pro-

gress without the full support of all peoples.

We must not overlook the effects of the Appeal within the United Nations itself. The representatives of fifty-seven nations are working towards one final goal—the building of a lasting world peace. In the United Nations Appeal for Children they have a powerful instrument—powerful because it contains a common purpose, it promises to produce a common action.

The children of the world, the weakest of us, are perhaps the wisest. If we heed their cry, if we act upon their needs, all of us will be joined by a bond of devotion, all of us can enter an era of peace—an era dedicated to the security and dignity of mankind.

If we act the means are there. It is up to you, to me and to every one of us to use it.

CONSIDER whether, even supposing it guiltless, luxury would be desired by any of us if we saw clearly at our sides the suffering which accompanies it in the world. Luxury is indeed possible in the future—innocent and exquisite; luxury for *all*, and by the help of all, but luxury at present can only be enjoyed by the ignorant; the cruellest man living could not sit at his feast unless he sat blindfolded.

—John Ruskin.

Community Planning Association of Canada Meets in Montreal



By HUMPHREY S. M. CARVER

THE physical and mental health of our society suffers from the ugliness, inefficiency and general ineptitude of the cities and towns in which we live. But the responsibility for correcting these conditions has seemed to rest upon city officials and a somewhat mythical profession of city planners. In the metropolitan cities, particularly, the mere citizen has been far removed from the creative acts by which his city is built and reconstructed. The city-dweller has become more and more a tenant, a passenger and a spectator. In this the cities have lost the vital force of human endeavour and the citizens themselves have lost the healthy exhilaration of building for themselves a place of beauty and dignity.

The Community Planning Association of Canada invites the ordinary citizen to participate in the planning of his community. It is the purpose of the Association "to foster public understanding of, and participation in, community planning in Canada". Its first annual conference was held in Montreal October 2-4 and provided an

opportunity for laymen to meet those who are professionally concerned with the physical and social organization of Canadian communities. Not the least significant aspect of the gathering was the emphasis placed upon the contribution of social workers, a point of view symbolized in the fact that the continuing President of the CPAC is Mr. R. E. G. Davis, Executive Director of The Canadian Welfare Council. Cities exist for the enjoyment and use of people; architects and engineers who design the fabric of the city have much to learn from the professional worker engaged in community organization and recreation.

In opening the Conference, Mr. Davis referred to the extraordinary lack of preparedness with which the country had embarked upon its post-war housing program. Occasional gestures had been made towards community planning but there had been an inclination on the part of the authorities to settle for momentary needs and short-term aims. In the development of our communities there was a need for governments to take a lead in

order to resolve the paralyzing conflicts between public and private interests.

Dr. Cyril James, Principal of McGill University, presided over a symposium which outlined a community's space requirements for recreation. Mr. Wm. Bowie, Executive Director, Montreal Parks and Playgrounds, detailed the actual spaces required within a neighbourhood. Dr. Doris Plewes, Acting Director, National Physical Fitness Council, defined the objectives of a community's recreation program. Mr. Ernest R. McEwen, Canadian Welfare Council, described the organization of a community's recreation services and Mr. M. McKinnon, Recreation Director, Ottawa, told of recent advances in the design of school buildings so as to amplify their usefulness to the whole community. The subject of housing occupied a prominent place in the deliberations of the conference. Representatives of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation defined the accomplishments of the post-war housing program. Humphrey Carver stated that housing was being constructed at a rate no faster than that of net family formation (65,000 a year) and therefore the shortage was not diminishing. Furthermore, the housing shortage was increasingly falling upon families of low income for whom no low-rental housing was being built. Mrs. H. L. Luffman of the Toronto Housing Authority, told of that city's initiative in undertaking the Regent Park Housing Project. Dr. S. H.

Prince spoke of the Nova Scotia Housing Commission, of which he is chairman. Mr. H. L. Duthie outlined the contribution of the financial institutions. Finally, Mr. George S. Mooney, consultant to the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, asked the conference to support a resolution advocating a national low-rental housing program.

A discussion of Neighbourhood Planning by a panel of engineers and architects revealed an interesting division of opinion on the usefulness of establishing "standards" to which planners should conform. Those with an engineering background urged the legislative adoption of minimum standards for street design, etc. The planners with an architectural training claimed that *minimum* standards too often became the ones commonly used and it was more valuable to define the *desirable* standards of achievement in planning new neighbourhoods.

The conference was addressed by two men of great experience in the planning field in the United States and England. Mr. Hugh Pomeroy, Director of Planning for Westchester County, N.Y., told of the long, thorny and interrupted path along which the planning and housing movements had travelled in the U.S. He pointed out that some great planning projects had been nothing more than "hopeful letters to Santa Claus" because they had not been supported by legislative action and popular demand. On the other hand, some of the worst slums in American cities

had grown up "under the mantle of zoning ordinances" because planning had been reduced to a matter of regulatory physical standards with its eyes closed to the social facts.

Mr. F. J. Osborn, Chairman of England's Town and Country Planning Association, traced the history of progress from Ebenezer Howard's founding of the Garden City movement fifty years ago to the present all-embracing control over land utilization and the plans for England's "New Towns". He catalogued the multitude of special interests and social groups in the community which had found that only through their composite pressure for planning could their individual objectives be obtained—those concerned with community centres, the distribution of industry, slum-clearance, the conservation of rural areas, the preserva-

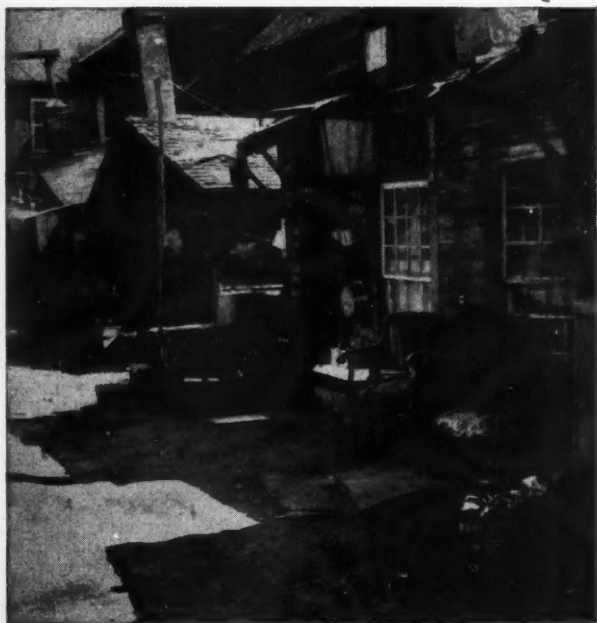
tion of fine architecture and many others. Planning, Mr. Osborn said, was not in itself "a decent aim". We don't want planners to have authority over our lives. When we know what it is we want, we must plan to achieve it, reconciling the variety of interests in the community.

After a year of preliminary organization, the CPAC embarks upon an important year of growth. Provincial divisions are already established in five provinces and elsewhere groups of members are in the process of organization. Membership must be developed in order that the educational work of the CPAC may reach into every community and stimulate a practical interest in its development and improvement. The provincial divisions of the CPAC are establishing relationships with the Provincial Departments of Planning while local groups are needed to co-operate with municipal planning boards—or, where planboards do not yet exist, to urge that they be established.

Hundreds of thousands of Canadian families remain crowded into the older housing in our cities, intensifying health and welfare problems. With the great need for housing and for all the other physical apparatus by which a community functions—schools, streets, parks, industries, stores, etc., Canada has never be-

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TYPICAL OTTAWA SLUM



What makes a **GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD ?**



housing

Abundance of sunlight, unsoiled air, well-drained ground, (if possible) a pleasant view; exclusion of through traffic, noise, danger.

schooling

Safe foot-paths leading to well-equipped school buildings and playgrounds, not more than $\frac{3}{8}$ mile (primary) or $\frac{3}{4}$ mile (secondary) from any family they are to serve.



recreation

Central neighbourhood hall, incorporating branch library, health clinic and dressing rooms, surrounded by open space for tennis, bowling, baseball, etc.

worship

Sites for churches in central part of neighbourhood.



buying

Separate but accessible neighbourhood shopping centre, reached by same safe footpaths as go to schools, neighbourhood hall and churches.

traffic

Light, economical roads for use of inhabitants and for their deliveries *only*, separated from foot-paths, and leading to expressways to reach remainder of city.



Courtesy Community Planning Association of Canada
56 Lyon Street, Ottawa, Canada

CONFERENCES

First Maritime Conference on Social Work

History was made in Saint John, N.B., October 7-8 when the first Maritime Conference on Social Work was held, with Dr. F. A. McGrand, Minister of Health and Social Welfare for New Brunswick as President. The Conference theme, *Unity in Social Work in the Maritimes*, was amply demonstrated by almost two hundred persons representing public departments in the three provinces, board members and professional staff of private agencies and interested citizens who gathered to discuss social problems of particular significance in the Maritimes.

An inspiring opening address was delivered by Dr. Kasper Naegle of the staff of the University of New Brunswick, who examined in a most scholarly fashion some of the fundamental concepts upon which modern social work is based. The agenda also included useful discussion sessions on settlement, desertion and maintenance, recreation, foster homes and mental health. Participants in these meetings included Miss Mae Fleming, Supervisor of Welfare Services, Department of National Health and Welfare; and Miss Phyllis Burns, representing The Canadian Welfare Council.

Miss Joy A. Maines, Executive Secretary of the Canadian Association of Social Workers, addressed a luncheon meeting on "Co-operation in Social Work" and Reverend Andre Guillemette's presentation

of "Social Work and Human Values" was an outstanding part of the program.

A highlight was the visit to "Ridgewood", a health and occupational centre operated by DVA, which preceded the conference discussion on the "Veteran and his Community."

The closing conference address was delivered by Miss Elinor Barnstead, Supervisor of Case Work, Family Welfare Association of Montreal. Her subject was, "The Ordinary Family and Extraordinary Times." She expressed the conviction that family life was basic to the development of emotionally sound individuals who can build a better world. "In order to ensure secure family life for everyone, it is obvious that certain external props must be provided," Miss Barnstead said. Among these were included job opportunities for all, extension of vocational guidance and vocational training, decent social security, provisions to meet the hazards of unemployment, old age and illness, health care, adequate housing, education for living and recreation for the family.

The purpose and objectives of the conference were well summarized in Miss Barnstead's plan for concentration on the needs of the family as the most important institution in our society. True, it will cost money to support and buttress family life, "but we paid out billions of dollars to wage a

war against a way of life of which we disapproved. Now in time of peace, we must be prepared to spend money to build the kind of world we want to live in."

The Conference decided to re-

convene in 1949 in Charlottetown and biennially thereafter. In the election of officers, Mr. P. S. Fielding, Deputy Minister of Public Welfare for Prince Edward Island, became the Conference President.

Fifth Annual Conference—Children's Aid Societies of New Brunswick

The Conference was held October 9-10 in Saint John, N.B., in co-operation with the Maritime Conference on Social Work which preceded it.

Dr. F. A. McGrand, Minister of Health and Social Welfare, welcomed the delegates and commented on the representation from each county. He noted the keen interest that was being taken in the welfare work of the Province and expressed the hope that the Conference would result in bringing the work up to a greater efficiency.

Miss Frances Montgomery of the Maritime School of Social Work, Halifax, led a round-table discussion on case work. Methods used by the Agents of the Children's Aid Societies in New Brunswick were reviewed, and a subsequent session was devoted to a study of a case record in which Miss Montgomery illustrated the application of basic case work principles.

A discussion on adoptions was led by Miss Francoise Marchand of Montreal, who pointed out that the whole field of adoption placement presented a challenge, that the evaluation of the foster home, the decision as to its suitability for children in general and one child

in particular required keen observation, knowledge of people and ability to judge motives and weigh objectively strengths and weaknesses. She spent some time discussing the probation period, which she felt was necessary. She mentioned the lack of uniformity in Canada in regard to adoptions and hoped for a uniform standard. She commented unfavourably on adoption placement outside Provincial boundaries and suggested that every effort should be made to bring a halt to this practice.

The Provincial program was outlined by Miss Muriel Hunter, Director of Public Health Nursing Services, who commended the co-operation that existed between the Children's Aid Societies and the Public Health Nurse. Dr. Jean Webb, Nutritionist for the Department of Health, discussed child health and nutritional problems which resulted not only from the lack of money but from failure to train children to like a varied diet. She referred to plans for the provisions of a better school lunch program. Dr. C. R. Trask, District Medical Health Officer, with headquarters in Saint John, spoke on the health program and the co-operation which was being given

by Children's Aid Societies in furthering it.

The work of the Department of Veterans Affairs in relation to medical treatment, pensions, war veterans, widows' and orphans' allowances, was discussed by Mr. Robert MacFarlane, Assistant District Administrator. He showed how this work was correlated with the work of the various social service agencies. Miss F. E. Pedden, Supervisor of Social Services for DVA, in the Province, discussed the relations between the social service work of DVA, and the program of the Children's Aid Societies, stressing the need for mutual co-operation.

Mrs. A. S. Fergusson, Regional Director of Family Allowances, spoke on the administration of family allowances and outlined the work being done by that depart-

ment in New Brunswick.

The subject "The State and the Child" was taken by Judge W. F. Lane of the Juvenile Court, Moncton. Delinquency, he said, was encouraged by lack of religious training, lack of parental care and responsibility, and the reviewing of motion pictures featuring gangsters and other law-breakers. The greatest cause of delinquency was the broken home, according to Judge Lane.

Mr. E. M. Lyons, Superintendent of the Boys' Industrial School, reviewed operations of that Institution, pointing out that it was a training school, not a place of punishment and that when boys were committed to the Home and made good progress they were placed in private homes under his supervision instead of being returned to their old environment.

Eighth Interprovincial Institute of Family Agencies

The eighth interprovincial institute of Family Service Agencies in Ontario and Quebec was held at Illahee Lodge, Cobourg, Ontario, October 23-25. The Chairman of the Institute was Marguerite Mathieu of Hull and the Institute leader was Mrs. Celia Deschen of New York, formerly with the McGill School of Social Work.

Opening sessions dealt with problems of interviewing and papers were presented on various aspects of this question by representatives of the Jewish Family and Child Services of Toronto, The Neighbourhood Worker's Association, and the Hamilton Family Service

Bureau. Contributing to this program were Frances Glassman, Bessie Gemmell and Perry Hidaka.

A further session dealt with two topics, one being that of Recording which was presented by Hayda Denault of Quebec and the second being the Confidential Aspect of Casework which was discussed by Mary Curry of Montreal.

Four sessions were devoted to the Institute proper when Mrs. Deschen led a lively and worthwhile series of discussions on "The Psychiatric Aspects of Casework". Case records submitted by the agencies were used as a basis for the discussions and a great deal of

worthwhile assistance was given to workers in this field with particular emphasis on the difference between case work and psychiatric case work. One interesting feature of the discussion was the use of French records and part of the discussions were held in French.

National Recreation Congress

Nearly one thousand professional and lay workers, representing public and private recreation agencies from all parts of the United States and the eastern sections of Canada, attended the 29th National Recreation Congress held in New York, October 13-17, organized by the National Recreation Association. Ernest R. McEwen represented the Recreation Division of the Canadian Welfare Council.

Unfortunately, the time available did not permit much more than an introductory treatment of the subjects included on the very comprehensive program. However, one of the important questions considered was that of "Charges and Fees for Recreation." The panel discussion under the leadership of Russel Oval, Superintendent of Recreation, Decatur, Illinois, brought forward the following recommendations for guidance of administrators of public recreation.

(a) Emphasis on fees encourages the employment of a business type of leader rather than a recreation leader. This in time results in arresting of development of the truly recreative program. Too often under such leadership, the recreation centre or area deteriorates to the point where it is a

At the business session of the Institute Bessie Gemmell was elected Chairman for next year's Institute.

The Canadian Welfare Council was represented by Kathleen Jackson, Secretary of The Family Division.

place of amusement rather than recreation.

(b) Public recreation facilities wherever possible should be made available free of charge to all age groups.

(c) If special maintenance is required, for example in the case of golf, bowling, roller skating, etc., a small charge might be justified. However, even in these circumstances, there should be free periods for children.

(d) In arts and crafts, the material costs are generally borne by the individual participants.

(e) Under no circumstances should public recreation facilities be turned over to professional organizations to make a profit.

Enthusiastic discussions took place in the groups on recreation for the pre-school child led by Miss Jean Betzner, Teachers' College, Columbia University; and recreation for older people led by Mr. George T. Adams, executive secretary, Philadelphia Recreation Commission. Both these panels stimulated considerable interest for more effective planning of recreation services for these two age groups.

The principal speakers of the Congress were: Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, secretary, the American Committee for the World Council of Churches, who stressed that

some of the energy of teachers, recreation workers, business men and politicians needs to be devoted to building a world community. There needs to be developed quickly a sense of inter-relationships and inter-dependence or the world may use its newly acquired power to destroy civilization. Dr. William F. Russell, Dean of Teachers' College, Columbia University, speaking on the subject, "Recreation and the Atomic Age", told the delegates about changes in our mode of living likely to occur with the harnessing of atomic energy and what this would likely mean to recreation. Mr. Robert Moses, chief executive of the city and state parks system of New York, spoke on the parks and recreation services in New York.

Highlights

(a) There was strong support for the move to establish recreation as a profession equal in status to teaching,

law and medicine. Leadership in this line was given by American Recreation Society which held meetings at intervals throughout the congress. Job qualifications, working conditions, pensions, holiday schedules, etc., were of real concern to delegates trying to guide the growth of their new profession.

(b) American delegates expressed the desire for the development of a Recreation Bureau in the Federal Government to give leadership to the recreation movement. From such a bureau they wanted, in particular, a national clearing house service and help on technical problems on the various aspects of recreation work. It was felt that such a service would be too costly for any private agency to undertake.

(c) There was less emphasis on planning for recreation services for youth. The accent of the congress was planning recreation for all ages from the pre-school child to the over-sixty. The need for family recreation and year-round programs to avoid in-between blanks was also given consideration.

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY DIVISION

THE Crime and Delinquency Division of the Canadian Welfare Council is on the march for new members. Recent meetings held in Vancouver and Winnipeg to discuss the services of this Division were well attended, and keen interest was expressed by a representative group who met with the Division Secretary. This included police, prison chaplains, probation officers, lawyers, family court staff, volunteers and social workers in related fields. A number of suggestions were made for better co-operation between national and local agencies, and new avenues of work were indicated. These are now under consideration by the Division.

Prominent among present activities are two pamphlets, one on juvenile delinquency and the other on family courts, now in process of preparation. The question of the sex offender is receiving study, and Dr. Stuart Jaffary representing the Division, has been working on this in co-operation with the Canadian Penal Association, the Canadian Bar Association, the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, the Department of Justice, and others.

Membership in the Division is open to agencies and individuals with an interest in this field, agencies paying a minimum of \$10 a year and individuals \$5. Either membership includes a subscription to Canadian *WELFARE* and other membership privileges. Address your enquiries to Kathleen M. Jackson, Division Secretary.



FAVOURITE RECIPES

A kitchen where good cooks can use their favourite recipes is one of the joys of Secon Mile Club members.

Fun at Sixty

By JEAN M. GOOD

*Secretary, Division on Old Age,
Welfare Council Department,
Community Chest of Greater Toronto*

LONELINESS is the biggest problem in old age. The best way to counteract it is to encourage old people to participate in community life. There must be a recognition of their values and a realization of the great contribution they have made and will yet make if given an opportunity. The zeal with which middle-aged people make plans for the aged is appalling. How many homes for the aged, old age pension commissions, committees on old age, social workers organizations, have advisory groups of over-70's? If you are not old—and of course you are not—consider whether you will enjoy having that twenty-year old niece or nephew, son or daughter, of yours, making all the plans for your retirement.

Increasing awareness of the needs of retired people is indicated by newspaper and magazine articles, addresses at professional conferences, inquiries from service clubs, recent legislation, new activities of departments of government. There is a recognition of a great social problem, the implications of which we are just beginning to sense. With this growing awareness comes a grave danger

that a great deal of effort and large sums of money—both public and private—are going to be expended by well-meaning earnest people who have not taken time to study the situation and so have not learned that we may do things *with* old people but not *for* old people.

It is essential that the old age pension be adequate to provide each individual old person with the necessities for making a happy and successful adjustment in the community. His clothes must be suitable and clean and his appearance such that he is not shut off from participating in activities suited to him. A pension which does less than this creates more problems than it solves.

In Ontario, from \$30 to \$40 per month is available to old age pensioners under varying circumstances, e.g., where rent exceeds \$10 per month; or charge for board and room is over \$25; or some special circumstances are deemed to necessitate the payment of more than \$30 per month. One self-respecting old Ontario lady who heard that she could get the much-needed additional \$10 only by making out a special applica-

tion, said "I'm not going to go begging to the government." In this connection it is interesting to note two facts: (1) that, at the time of writing—September 1947, British Columbia is the only province that has announced a pension of \$40 per month payable to all recipients on full pension; and (2) that the old age pensioners of British Columbia are organized and held their annual convention in New Westminster, in June, 1947. In Regina, the old age pensioners Local, started in 1944, has membership of four hundred. They meet once a month for business, entertainment and refreshments. Their plans for a reading room and community centre have been delayed because of lack of funds.

Leisure-time activities for older people is a new thought in community planning in many Canadian centres; a recognition of the fact that everyone must have a place where he belongs, where he is needed and wanted. Such places for old people are scarce. Smaller homes and a faster tempo of life make old people feel crowded out and unnecessary. Those who live with relatives enjoy getting out to their own club where their stories are new and the listeners understand. One old lady with a twinkle in her eye said, "I look forward all week to the day I come to the Club—and so does my daughter with whom I live."

The Recreation Council of Greater Victoria, after making a survey, selected a neighbourhood where social contacts for elderly folk appeared to be a need and

recently arranged a party. Community centres in Edmonton and in some Ontario cities, where the need for providing activities for oldsters is recognized, will be interested in the outcome of Victoria's project. Plans are in progress in Montreal to meet an acute need for recreation for elderly homeless men.

The Good Neighbours Club, Winnipeg, provides old men with club rooms, a craft shop, and Sunday night entertainment. The Soroptomist Club, of the same city, is planning club rooms for elderly ladies. If these two recreation centres are looking forward to some joint activities it will add to the enjoyment of older men and women who have few opportunities for "co-ed" social contacts.



SNAPSHOTS

Second Mile Club members admire snapshots of grandchildren, nieces and nephews.

The advantage of mixed groups of elderly people was demonstrated at Illahee Lodge, Cobourg, Ontario, in September 1947, when two holiday periods for oldsters were arranged by the Neighbourhood Workers Association of Toronto. In each two-week period there

were about twenty-five over-60's—couples, single men, and single women. There was a spontaneity about their enjoyment of each other and their homemade fun that offered a pleasant contrast to the generally accepted idea of entertainment for older people.

Gordon House Community Centre, Vancouver, has developed a splendid group of older women who come in for a get-together and tea once a week. An attractive ground floor room was set aside, full-time, for elderly women but their use of it did not seem to justify the space given. However, this neighbourhood centre has enabled several hundred older people to find new interests and friends through participation in the social activities available there. Reading plays, listening to records or radio, dramatic groups, discussion of current events, are some of the activities described by Kathleen Gorrie, in *Survey Monthly*, April 1946.

The Committee on the Aged, of the Community Chest and Council of Greater Vancouver, have made a spot map showing the location of a very great number of aged people throughout the city with the intention of notifying churches and similar organizations that concentration of old people exists in their neighbourhood and that social programs designed to meet their needs would be welcome.

The Chess and Checker Club, consisting of thirty-five retired Regina men, use a room of the Y.M.C.A. during mornings and afternoons. The general secretary

writes, "A short study of this group would convince any sceptic that they have a real need and crave fellowship with persons of their own age. Their activities are limited but these games provide them with enjoyable competitive recreation which fills in the long hours. To watch their faces as they study each move, and the joy or chagrin as they win or lose, is ample proof that facilities for such use are not wasted but filling a very great need."

The Second Mile Club of Toronto is a centre where the happiness and well-being of elderly people is of first importance. It provides a place where old people belong, where they can meet to talk, and where they can make their own plans. Afternoon tea is served each day by a member-hostess who presides also at supper when members prepare their own favorite dishes in the kitchen and all sit down to a family meal.

The Second Mile Club has recently moved into a beautiful old house with spacious grounds after being in one or two rooms or, latterly, a small apartment. The property was bought and completely renovated by the City of Toronto and leased to the Club at \$1.00 per year. This leisure-time centre is to be open every day in the year from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. and is situated in the heart of the rooming-house district, close to three car lines.

The new home of the Club has an expertly-planned kitchen and there is equipment for large gatherings or for grandma or

auntie to entertain a few members of her own family. Adequate facilities for baths, hair-washing and drying, and personal laundry, have been provided. There is a room for remodelling clothes where a cutting table, long mirror, and pressing board are conveniently placed. Off the main living room there is a beautiful sun parlour where plants and handwork will flourish and individual boxes for storing each person's work fit into conveniently-placed cupboards. A large paneled room with a library alcove presents possibilities for parties, discussion groups, sing-songs, lectures. A small room on the second floor affords opportunity for complete relaxation or a quiet chat with a staff member. Member-hostesses have been an



AFTERNOON TEA

Afternoon tea is a daily event at the Second Mile Club. "Mickey" is a frequent and favoured visitor.

important part of the whole program and take all sorts of responsibilities from tea-making to planning picnics for small groups of old people. With them rests the responsibility for making all members feel at home at the Club. The

Second Mile Club of Toronto offers varied opportunities for experiments and development of new projects and possibilities in connection with retirement.

Loneliness, the most destructive factor in old age, is no respecter of persons. The membership of the Second Mile Club includes elderly men and women whose early lives were spent in all fields of employment, including homemaking. Now they are living with their families, or in rooming houses, or in their own homes, or in institutions. Because a man has retired from the activity of early life does not mean that he has no longer a contribution to make to society. In fact, he can be much more courageous than before retirement. There are many public projects which need the support and advice of retired people who have a lifetime of experience to contribute. We entrust our banking institutions, government offices, and many of our large businesses to people over sixty-five years of age. Through centres like the Second Mile Club, people who have retired from the first mile of activity have an opportunity for self-expression in their second mile of life. Members of the Club who cannot come to the Club rooms because of infirmity are visited by up - and - about Club members. Within the Club circle friendship continues until the final episode of burial.

The Junior League of Hamilton, Ontario, is undertaking the establishment and maintenance of a recreational club for men and women over sixty years of age,

which they hope to open around December 1st, 1947. It is planned that the club will be a meeting place for all members where they can talk with others of their own age level, find new interests in life, discover new friends and through the club facilities, uncover talents that can be developed into pleasure-giving hobbies.

The Christmas Cheer Committee of Welfare Council of Greater Vancouver has given some special attention to old people in the last few years. They report that elderly couples were so surprised and so grateful for being remembered that the donors were a little abashed. Gift certificates to be used at the big stores were much appreciated and allowed the old folks to make their own selection.

In Toronto, members of the Christmas Committee of the Division on Old Age of Welfare Council agreed that old people have a fear of a lonely December 25th. They are not worried about the Christmas party a week before Christmas or a Christmas dinner on December 23rd but to be alone and forgotten on Christmas Day strikes a real chill in their hearts. However, it was felt, invitations from strangers may emphasize the fact that the old person's friends are gone. The churches of the city were therefore reminded in November, 1946, that many old people spend anxious and uncertain weeks before Christmas wondering whether they will be invited to the usual place for Christmas dinner. Some of the churches put notices in their calendars advising hos-

tesses that an early invitation to Christmas guests would save elderly friends some worried hours.

At the Second Mile Club of Toronto, four members were each assisted in having three Christmas guests in their own rooms. In one instance, a card-table was loaned so the guests would not have to use the bed as a table. The hostess was thrilled to have guests for Christmas and the guests were a group of old people who were "invited to a friend's house" on December 25th.

A sheltered workshop in Toronto, the Women's Patriotic League Emergency Workrooms, provides a



INDUSTRY AND INDEPENDENCE

The Women's Patriotic League has a contract with a commercial firm for carpet balls. The old ladies who join, fold and roll the strips into balls, know that it requires great care and they are proud of their good firm work. The old lady in the picture went off to Illahee Lodge Holiday Centre in September.

community service where forty elderly women do household mending, recover comforters and pillows, knit, quilt and do many other pieces of handwork in which older women excel. The work besides giving a sense of independence and community contribution provides much needed companionship for

women living alone in rooms. Part of the material return for work done is a hot noon meal. This project has been in operation since World War I and it has been found that all the employees remain mentally alert. This could be interpreted to mean that a great deal of senility is preventable if only we can remember that old people must be kept an active part of the Community.

Old people love familiar surroundings. They do not transplant

well. In 1945, Vancouver surveyed the situation of their aged and published a comprehensive report, as did Montreal in 1946. Each municipality needs to study its own ageing population and make plans, with their old people, to meet the local needs. This is an urgent matter, for if present population trends persist and employment practices do not change, there will be nearly as many retired people as working people in Canada, twenty-five years hence.

RED FEATHER CAMPAIGNS

AS WE go to press, ten of the thirty-two fall Community Chest campaigns are over the top. Another ten have more than 90% of their objectives and are optimistic. Chests which have so far reported show collections substantially higher than last year, which is significant in view of the fact that campaign goals were up as much as 25% in some cities. Publicity was good; the number of canvassers was increased; hundreds of new contributors were secured; employee groups responded well, and schools were an important new source tapped in one city.

Complete tabulation of results will be carried in January *WELFARE*.

COMMUNITY PLANNING . . . Continued from page 24

fore faced such an urgent need for public appreciation of the way in which our communities could be built. The Community Planning Association offers a common ground on which the citizen, both young and old, may meet all those technically concerned with the

planning and construction of our towns and cities, be they architects, social workers, engineers, recreation leaders, industrialists, labourers, school-teachers, mothers, planning officials, city councillors, ministers, or just plain busybodies like you and me.

ACROSS CANADA



This column referred to an intensive survey of the economic, social, educational and health status of one or more bands of remote Indians which was being financed by the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association, the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources and the Indian Health Services Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare. We are glad to report that more than 700 Indians in the James Bay area of Ontario and Quebec have been given complete physical examinations and about 500 have been x-rayed for tuberculosis in the first stage of this survey. The sponsoring group is a committee from the Canadian Universities headed by Dr. Vivian, Professor of Health and Social Medicine at McGill University, Montreal.

A new deal for Indians in Nova Scotia is taking shape in the form of a government sponsored housing and general improvement plan. The purpose of this scheme is to improve the lot of the Indians with regard to spiritual advice, education, health, housing, and employment. The scheme will concentrate Nova Scotia Indians who belong to the Micmac tribe which once populated most of the Maritimes in two areas, Eskasoni on Cape Breton Island and Shubenacadie on the Mainland.

To care for the growing work of Indian Health Services, the Civil Service Commission has appointed two Assistant Directors, Dr. W. L. Falconer who will be in charge of treat-

ment, and Dr. H. A. Proctor who will be in charge of administration.

Low Rental Housing

The Ontario Municipal Board at a recent session approved of a capital expenditure of \$2,000,000 to start the Regent Park low rental housing project. The whole scheme is expected to cost nearly \$6,000,000. Regent Park is an old blighted residential district of Toronto which has been receiving publicity for a number of years because of studies which showed the high cost in fire, police, and social services, of bad housing, and where strong public opinion demanded action from the City of Toronto to improve the situation.

Rehabilitation

The Ontario Workman's Compensation Board is operating a rehabilitation centre for injured Ontario workmen at Malton, a former R.C.A.F. station. All the workmen being rehabilitated are gathered at the centre, live in ex-R.C.A.F. dormitories and have their meals at the ex-R.C.A.F. dining room. Some are convalescents who keep mostly to bed and the others have regular routine of six hours a day of remedial exercises. Following this they can be tested to determine how soon they may return to work. There is accommodation for 400 and the staff includes eleven physiotherapists, twelve occupational therapists and five nurses.

Institutes

Vancouver reports two institutes held recently, one planned by the Adult Probation Service and the other by the Vancouver Community Chest and Council, the C.A.S.W. and the British

Columbia Branch of the American Association of Group Workers.

Probation Officers from adult and juvenile courts in Vancouver, Victoria and Burnaby, as well as social workers at large, attended the probation institute which was arranged by the University Extension Department and conducted by members of the faculty of the U.B.C. Department of Social Work and by Miss Ruby McKay, Superintendent of Child Welfare. Such subjects as interviewing, the preparation of social histories, the psychology of delinquency, family and child welfare in relation to the court were discussed.

The casework-groupwork institute attracted representatives from both fields and was designed to work through the method of inter-referral and follow-up between the two areas of social work. The guest speaker was Miss Dorothy Spellman, Associate Professor of group work from Denver University, School of Social Work. Miss Elizabeth Thomas, Professor of Group Work from the U.B.C. Department of Social Work summed up the findings of the afternoon discussions.

Also from British Columbia comes the news of two refresher series which are being arranged for social workers through the University Extension Department. Miss Margaret Johnson of the U.B.C. faculty of Social Work will conduct the first series of six lectures on the general theme of the social aspect of illness, and in the spring, Dr. Leonard Marsh, also of the Department of Social Work faculty, will give a second series of evening lectures on social legislation.

Regina C.A.S. Becomes Inactive

Following a recommendation in the report of the survey of Child Welfare Services of Regina, conducted by Miss Lucille

Quinlan, Supervisor of Training, Division on Social Welfare, Minnesota, the Children's Aid Society of Regina discontinued its traditional services on November 1, 1947. The protection of juvenile delinquency papers were transferred to the Child Welfare Branch of the Provincial Department of Social Welfare which will continue these services in the city of Regina. The unmarried mother and adoption program had previously been assumed by the provincial government. For the time being at least, the Society will be inactive as a case working agency in the child welfare field, but its board of directors and membership will remain intact with E. B. Rowe, former Superintendent, continuing as secretary of the board.

Trades and Labor Congress

At their annual convention delegates to the Congress talked about social security and sought a Dominion-wide contributory scheme for all citizens to include health, accidents and hospitalization benefits, old age pensions, mothers' and widows' allowances and any other necessary measures. Among other subjects debated were sex crimes and the sex criminal and a five-point program aimed at curbing the rising incidence of such crimes. Government action to provide psychiatric treatment for sex offenders and revision of the criminal code to deal with the sex offenders "on a more realistic basis" were demanded.

Mental Health Conference

The second Dominion-Provincial Conference on mental health took place in Ottawa on October 1 with administrative heads of provincial mental health services, professors of psychiatry from the medical schools, government and voluntary agency representatives in attendance. Dr. C. G.

Stogdill, Chief of the Mental Health Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare was Conference Chairman.

The meetings were opened by the Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare, who asked that the Conference draft long-term plans for the betterment of overcrowding in the mental hospitals, and the treatment and prevention of widely prevalent mental and emotional illness.

Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society formed

Representatives of the medical profession, public health services, Canadian Welfare Council and other social agencies, met in Ottawa, October 13-14, to plan a concerted attack on rheumatism and arthritis which afflicts more than 600,000 Canadians. The meeting, held under the auspices of the Department of National Health and Welfare, was chaired by the Minister, Hon. Paul Martin.

As a result of this two-day meeting, the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society was formed to promote the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of rheumatic diseases and to aid in research and public education on various aspects of the problem.

Membership in the Society will be open to individuals and organized groups throughout Canada.

Saskatchewan Corrections Branch Formed

Formation of a Corrections Branch in the Department of Social Welfare which consolidates the administration of all penal and corrective institutions in Saskatchewan, and the appointment of Hugh G. Christie as branch director is recent news from the Prairies. Mr. Christie is a graduate in both arts and social work from the University of

British Columbia. He was formerly with the British Columbia Department of Health and Welfare.

Social Aid Schedules Increased

From Saskatchewan also comes a report of a 10% increase in social aid, food and clothing schedules effective November 1 to meet the increase in commodity prices. Other changes in social aid administration include removal of the maximum rate of \$35 per month for care of persons in homes of one sort and another. This will become an entirely shareable expenditure on a 50% basis between the province and the municipality.

Another Association of Children's Aid's

The New Brunswick Association of Children's Aid Societies was formed recently by representatives from seventeen Societies. Their aim is "promotion and interpretation of a scientific and humanitarian program of child welfare". Similar associations already exist in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Manitoba.

Research Organized

A Research Advisory Committee has recently been set up under the auspices of the Department of Social Work, University of British Columbia, to establish a central registry of social surveys made in Vancouver, also to facilitate the integration of theses of students, both undergraduate and post-graduate, with the current needs of the community for research in specific fields of social work, or in respect to specific problems.

The Committee, comprised of members drawn from public and private agencies, is under the chairmanship of Miss Mary McPhedran of the Family Welfare Bureau, with F. Ivor Jackson of the Community Chest and Council serving as Secretary; Dr. Leonard Marsh representing the University.

ABOUT



PEOPLE

The newly formed Moncton Welfare Bureau announces the appointment of Grace Reynolds, formerly with the Nova Scotia Department of Public Welfare, as Executive Director. This appointment is the outcome of several years of hard work by interested citizens and organizations in Moncton. They started out with a Canadian Welfare Council survey in 1939 and have kept going on the problem ever since. Credit is especially due to the City Council which is financing the new agency, which will, however, operate under a representative board, to the Local Council of Women, and to the Moncton Board of Trade.

Edmonton's Recreation Commission report the appointment of John Farina as Executive Director. Mr. Farina is a graduate of the University of British Columbia, a former member of the R.C.A.F. and holds his Bachelor of Social Work degree from that University. He has been active in group work both as a volunteer and a professional.

A. Murdoch Keith, formerly superintendent of the Perth County Children's Aid Society at Stratford, has gone to the staff of the Ontario John Howard Society, as case work supervisor. He will have responsibility for supervising students from the Toronto School of Social Work.

Maud Fleming goes to the Perth Society's staff as acting-superintendent after considerable experience with the Guidance Clinic in Vancouver, a period of service with the WRENS, and experience as superintendent of the Girls Industrial School in Vancouver.

The Ottawa Children's Aid Society has announced the appointment to their staff of Louise Papineau-Couture, formerly with Le Conseil des Oeuvres of Montreal.

Lucienne Genest has left the Ottawa Society to do post-graduate study at the Institute of Psychology, University of Montreal.

Claire Fulton has been named Executive Secretary of the Counselling and the Traveller's Aid Department, National Council of the Y.W.C.A. Miss Fulton was formerly in Montreal.

Marjorie Tobin and Mrs. June Heisler have recently joined the staff of the Halifax Children's Aid Society. Miss Tobin was formerly with the Ottawa C.A.S. and Mrs. Heisler was with the Neighbourhood Workers in Toronto.

From Halifax also comes news of the appointment of Mrs. Thomas Bridgeford as Superintendent of the Halifax Infant's Home. She was formerly with the C.A.S. in Saint John.

The Alberta Cancer Society reports the appointment of R. Talbot as Executive Secretary. Mr. Talbot was formerly with DVA at Calgary.

Probation services in British Columbia have been strengthened by the appointment of Alfred Kitchen to the Provincial Probation Service which operates under the Attorney-General's Department. Mr. Kitchen holds a diploma in social work from the University of British Columbia Department of Social Work and has had wide experience with the Children's Aid Society and more recently with the Social Welfare Branch.

E. B. Rowe, formerly Superintendent of the Children's Aid Society, Regina, has recently been appointed to the staff of the office of the Industrial Executive to head up a personnel program in Saskatchewan Crown Corporations.

Calgary Council of Social Agencies reports the appointment of Ronald H. C. Hooper as Executive Secretary. Mr. Hooper has his Master of Social Work degree from the University of British Columbia Department of Social Work.

Succeeding H. H. Dansereau, the appointment of Conrad Saint-Amant as head of the Social Welfare Department of the city of Montreal has recently been announced.

Mrs. W. J. Shepherd has recently been appointed Executive Secretary of the Winnipeg Citizens Volunteer Bureau taking over the duties of Mrs. Charles Scambler, Placement Secretary, on the latter's resignation.

A. A. Wells, formerly superintendent of Frontenac County Children's Aid Society, has gone to the Welland County C.A.S.

Mrs. Katherine Wyman will shortly join the staff of the Wellington County Society at Guelph. She is a graduate of the Manitoba School of Social Work and has been working with the De-

partment of Public Health and Welfare in that city.

J. M. Anguish, formerly Executive Secretary of the Brantford Council of Social Agencies and Community Chest, has been appointed Executive Director of the Community Fund of Windsor. Mr. Anguish is a graduate of McMaster and of the Toronto School of Social Work, and worked with the Hamilton Children's Aid Society prior to service with the R.C.A.F.

Donald Morton, formerly with the R.C.A.F. and a graduate of the McGill School of Social Work, has recently been appointed Staff Relations Officer (Welfare) for the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

Two deaths are reported with regret. That of Mrs. K. M. McBride, Acting Superintendent of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Children's Aid Society, and Robert N. S. Melville, recently appointed secretary to the Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Association of Montreal. Mrs. Richard Splane has temporarily taken charge until Mrs. McBride's successor is appointed. No appointment has yet been announced by the Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Association.

Mrs. Jean Henshaw of Ottawa, who has been with UNRRA and IRO in Germany for the past two and one-half years, has returned to Canada.

Le Service Social Frappe a la Porte

par ROLANDE GAUTHIER

Membre correspondant du Comité de publicité du Bureau d'Assistance sociale aux Familles, Montréal

LA ville de X . . . , incorporée comme telle depuis 1911, compte environ dix mille âmes d'une population qu'on est convenu d'appeler ouvrière. Les Canadiens-français catho-

liques y sont majoritaires dans la proportion d'environ quatre-vingt-quinze pour cent.

L'organisation religieuse, municipale et scolaire pourrait avantageusement

se comparer à celle d'autres villes de la même importance. Le citoyen y trouve normalement des conditions propices au développement d'une vie féconde et complète.

Que ce même citoyen, toutefois, vienne à se trouver en quelque impasse sérieuse, menaçant l'intégrité de sa personne ou de sa vie, il court alors le risque de chercher vainement, dans sa ville, une assistance vraiment adéquate et curative.

Dans la ville de X . . . , il n'y a, à vrai dire, que deux grands refuges en cas d'embarras: le presbytère et l'hôtel de ville. Les troubles familiaux et conjugaux, les problèmes de comportement, les difficultés d'ordre psychologique s'exposent généralement aux prêtres de la paroisse. Ces derniers écoutent inlassablement les confidences de leurs paroissiens et prodiguent en toute prudence les conseils les plus sûrs et opportuns. Seulement, ils doivent le plus souvent fonder leurs jugements sur ce qu'on leur dit, et non sur ce que l'interlocuteur tait, cache ou déforme. Comme ils n'ont ni le temps ni la tâche d'effectuer en chaque cas une enquête sociale approfondie, surtout dans les villes, il arrive que nombre de problèmes qui leur sont exposés prennent simple figure de confidences, sans qu'aucun traitement radical puisse être institué.

A l'hôtel de ville, on cherche surtout de l'assistance matérielle ou institutionnelle, particulièrement en cas de maladie et de placement d'enfants, de vieillards ou d'invalides. On expose son cas au maire, de préférence, vu que c'est lui qui accorde ou refuse l'assistance publique.

En effet, dans la ville de X . . . , et dans nombre d'autres localités, c'est le maire qui dispense ou refuse les "cartes" d'assistance publique. Il peut être difficile pour le premier magistrat de la ville, lorsqu'il reçoit les postulants

à l'assistance publique, de mettre tout à fait de côté ses préoccupations politiques et électorales, ses relations d'amitié, de parenté ou même de mauvais voisinage avec telle ou telle famille en particulier. On ne peut également exiger d'un maire qui, de son métier, est marchand, camionneur, mécanicien ou forgeron, de s'adapter spontanément aux techniques de l'assistance sociale rationnelle.

Dans notre siècle de spécialisation et de complexité, il faut plus que jamais à chacun son métier. Les bonnes intentions et la sincérité ne tiennent plus lieu de tout. De même qu'on a recours aux ingénieurs, aux architectes et aux urbanistes pour l'érection et le progrès des villes, de même qu'on recherche les services d'experts pour les différents rouages administratifs, il s'avère de la plus saine logique qu'on ait recours aux techniciens du service social pour la direction des différents services d'assistance.

Il est indispensable d'organiser la vie matérielle d'une population, d'instaurer et de maintenir des services d'ordre, de protection publique, d'hygiène et d'urbanisme, mais il faut également pourvoir aux moyens d'entraide sociale, d'assistance familiale et individuelle sous ses formes les plus régénératrices.

Parmi les quelque cent vingt-cinq cités et villes de la province de Québec, il ne s'en trouve pas dix, sauf erreur, qui soient dotées d'un service spécialisé d'assistance ou de bien-être social. Peu importe que ce service soit municipal ou privé, l'essentiel c'est qu'il existe et qu'il fonctionne efficacement.

Il ne faudrait tout de même pas croire qu'on lésine sur l'item "bien-être" dans nos cités et villes. Pour ne citer qu'un exemple, dans la ville de X . . . , bien qu'il n'y ait aucun organisme central de bien-être, le budget de l'année courante affecte une somme

de \$21,480, soit 9.1% de toutes les dépenses, pour fins d'assistance publique et de conservation de la santé.

Il ne faudrait pas non plus déduire que carence de services spécialisés en matière d'assistance signifie carence d'oeuvres ou de ressources sociales. Prenant toujours exemple sur la ville de X . . . , on pourrait y relever une bonne quinzaine d'oeuvres ou de groupements susceptibles de composer tout un réseau d'entraide, de réhabilitation et de protection.

Que manque-t-il donc à ces groupements pour qu'ils contribuent pleinement au progrès social de leur ville? Il y manque un plan d'ensemble et de coordination. Il y manque la direction d'experts et de techniciens de l'organisation communautaire, lesquels s'étudieraient à découvrir les besoins véritables et les problèmes les plus urgents de la population et du milieu. Une fois ces besoins et problèmes mis à jour,

par voie d'enquêtes, de statistiques ou de toute autre forme de recherche sociale, il s'agirait de canaliser toutes les ressources déjà existantes, de créer celles qui s'imposent, afin de répondre exactement aux exigences du citoyen et de son milieu.

Pour en arriver à cette réalité, il importe d'éveiller et de former l'opinion publique. Nos cités et villes ne sont pas réfractaires au progrès: elles n'ont besoin que d'éclaireurs dans la voie de leur bienfaisance. Voilà pourquoi il faudrait présenter dans tous les milieux et de façon conquérante, les techniques et les possibilités de cette profession relativement nouvelle qu'est le Service Social. Il ne faut pas laisser ce dernier frapper vainement aux portes de nos villes: c'est un fils de la charité et du progrès et nos cités modernes ne sauraient, sans lui, atteindre pleinement à leurs fins d'humanisme et de bien-être commun.

Registration at Schools of Social Work

The fact that Canadian Schools of Social Work report a full enrolment this year will be encouraging news to understaffed social agencies across Canada. The enrolment figures are tabulated here and it should be noted that in a total student body of 572, there are 159 men and 413 women.

	FULL TIME	PART TIME	TOTAL
Maritime School of Social Work.....	22	8	30
McGill University.....	56	43	99
Université Laval.....	55	not reported	55
Université de Montréal.....	54	29	83
University of British Columbia.....	89	13	102
University of Manitoba.....	35	not reported	35
University of Toronto.....	144	24	168
TOTAL REGISTRATION.....	455	117	572

McGill School of Social Work

Degree of Master of Social Work

The Board of Governors of McGill University has recently established the degree of Master of Social Work (M.S.W.). This degree will be given through the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research. Students to be admitted to candidacy must have a standing satisfactory to the Graduate Faculty in their undergraduate work and have at least second class standing in the first year's work at the School leading to the Bachelor of Social Work degree.

In the M.S.W. curriculum, the general rules and standards of the Graduate Faculty will apply, the pass mark in all courses will be 65%, a thesis satisfactory to internal and external examiners will be required, and permission to write supplemental examinations or to repeat courses will be granted only when the School recommends and the Dean of the Graduate Faculty approves.

Emphasis on standards is implicit in this program. Students are required to demonstrate a high standard of performance before being accepted in the Graduate Faculty for work on the Master's degree. Furthermore, throughout their second year they must maintain not only high standards in practice and class work but in research as well.

However, practically no change is involved in the organization of the curriculum. For years the Mc-

Gill School has been developing a research program and this makes the transition to the requirements of the Graduate Faculty relatively easy. Both the policy of the School and the Graduate Faculty is one of keeping the Master's degree on a high level without prejudice to the professional training of individuals who may complete the B.S.W. work and then enter social work employment or who may complete the work of the second year without being a candidate for the M.S.W. degree.

The Master's degree, itself, is a reflection of the increasingly important place of professional social work education within a University setting. With its status thus recognized, the School has added responsibility not only to participate fully in the continuous effort to improve the professional standards of its new M.S.W. but to keep abreast of developments within the general area of graduate study and research which may indirectly affect its own professional standing within this field.

Social Group Work in Montreal

This session, for the first time, the McGill School has been able to add to its staff a full time professor of group work and is in a position to offer a second year curriculum planned for students who wish to specialize in social group work.

This development, which is the result of long range planning on the part of the School and the

group work agencies of Montreal with the objectives of adding to the training facilities of the School and of strengthening local services, takes form as a three year demonstration made possible through the financial backing of Welfare Federation, the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies and the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

The School has been extremely fortunate in securing Miss Anne B. Zaloha to direct the program, since

in addition to a wide and varied experience in responsible agency positions she has taught group work in two American Schools of Social Work, in the Graduate School of Social Work, University of Nebraska and in the School of Social Work, Northwestern University. Backed by the interest of the Montreal community and the enthusiastic co-operation of the group work agencies, the success of the undertaking seems assured.

SIDNEY WEBB

The death of Sidney Webb, Lord Passfield, on October 13, 1947, at his home at Passfield Corner in the Hampshire heather country, leaves only Bernard Shaw living of the great Fabians of the eighties.

He and his wife, Beatrice Webb, whose death occurred in 1943, laid the foundations for Britain's mental revolution in a series of incomparable studies of local English government, the Poor Laws, education, industrial democracy, trade unionism, liquor licensing, transport, labour politics, the nature of capitalist civilization, and even the working of Soviet Socialism and the Constitution of the USSR.

There are very few of the changes in the domestic life of Britain over two generations which have not partly stemmed from the thought and work of the Webbs. Their lives were a testimony to the truth with which he courted Beatrice—that "one and one, placed together in a sufficiently integrated relationship make not two but eleven."

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

IN JUNE, 1947, the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion (Gallup Poll of Canada) took a sample of public opinion on the following question:

"In some parts of the United States, it is against the law to refuse a man a job because of his race, colour, or religion. Some people approve of this because it ensures equality for all; others disapprove, claiming it interferes with employers. Do you approve, or disapprove, of such a regulation in this province?"

Sixty-four percent of those polled declared themselves in favour of Fair Employment Practices legislation; 23% disapproved, while 13% remained undecided. The national sample was a fairly large one considering Canadian population figures. It included 1,988 cases.

BOOK



REVIEWS

**UNTO THE LEAST OF THESE
— SOCIAL SERVICES FOR
CHILDREN**, by Emma Octavia
Lundberg. D. Appleton-Century
Company, Inc., New York. 1947.
424 pp. Price \$3.75.

In the sub-title, "Social Services for Children" the author succinctly states what she has set out to do but the very brevity of the title underestimates the full breadth and scope of the undertaking. *Unto the Least of These* is an impressive tapestry of present day social services for children in the United States woven with the threads of the past against a background of basic principles and enriched with bibliographies of American pathfinders in the field. Specific fields of child care, such as delinquency, dependency, handicapped, etc., are defined and treated in their proper relation to the whole field of social welfare and the allied fields of health and education. This is a scientific textbook written in a clear narrative style which makes it read like a story. The chapters are woven together in logical sequence. The early chapters are but a re-affirmation of basic principles—the child in relation to his family and the community. Statistics are given, not to impress us but rather to deepen our awareness that suffering is measured in terms of individuals and whether a million or only a few hundred children have unmet needs, "society is respon-

sible for each child who suffers from any form of neglect or remediable disability".

The author also brings out the need for training in social work. The pros and cons of a language peculiar to social workers is discussed and the necessity of truth in use of terms is re-iterated, for, unless the spirit and quality of service measure up to the promise of a change in name, the objectives implied by the terms will not be realized. Other chapters trace the historical development of social services for children in the United States showing the effect of the European influence in both the development of the public and private fields. The latter chapters of this comprehensive book develop more fully ways and means of preventing child dependency and the newer trends in child care. Again the author stresses the need of relieving underlying causes rather than treating symptoms. The conclusions enunciated by the 1940 White House Conference on "Children in a Democracy" regarding foster home care are set forth. When we recall that these conferences represent a cross-section of the foremost American leaders in all areas of child care, their findings carry considerable weight. Juvenile delinquency, training school programs, child welfare legislation, adoption with its legal and social aspects are but a few of the subjects the author dis-

cusses from her vantage point in the Children's Bureau in the nation's capital. Stress is laid on the excellent work being done by such national committees as "The National Commission on Children and Youth" and the more progressive state legislation. For, in the words of the author, "until social action in every state and in every community keeps pace with enlightened social thinking, we cannot claim we have progressed very far toward the goal which has been set for this century of the child." In addition there is an excellent appended reading list for ready reference in any area of the vast field of child welfare.

While this may be truly said to be a book written from the viewpoint of social services for children in the United States, the basic principles are applicable in any country which has for its motto "Our Concern—Every Child".

ADA MARY GREENHILL,

*Maritime School of Social Work,
Halifax, N.S.*

L'ENFANT SANS SOUTIEN, by l'Abbé Charles-Edouard Bourgeois. Editions du Bien Public, Trois-Rivières. 1947. 262 pp. Price \$1.50.

This book (printed in French) is a fair and useful appraisal of the existing child welfare resources of the Province of Quebec. Father Bourgeois, who is Director of a diocesan child-placing agency in Three Rivers, reviews the various types of children who are in care, and underlines the causes for which these children need placement. He describes briefly the present Que-

bec Child Welfare Legislation and the work accomplished by institutions and child care agencies. Amongst his recommendations, he mentions the need for a general inquiry on child welfare, the creation of settlement centres to train children vocationally for rural life, the creation of special schools for backward children, the organization of a central intake of agencies coming under Quebec Public Charities Act and a complete re-drafting of the Child Protection Act passed in 1944 but not yet implemented.

The mere task of compiling this material is in itself a big job for which Father Bourgeois is to be congratulated. Although he does not oppose systematically foster home placement, he frequently refers to the dangers of an out-and-out system of foster home placement which, in his opinion, would be detrimental to the welfare of children. However, the social worker will be a bit disappointed at the author's conviction regarding the superiority of the institution over the family environment. He states, for instance, that the underprivileged child should be taken into the institution and kept until the age of eighteen. He does not suggest the return of the child to his own family surroundings or his placement in another family group, except for adoption purposes. His book does not mention the casework technique which has been used successfully with children and adults and forms an important part of the training of every professional social worker.

Would another child welfare investigation in the Province of Quebec bring the results Father Bourgeois wishes for? Already two inquiries done by highly qualified persons have not brought any worthwhile changes. The conclusions arrived at are approximately the same. One wonders if a third inquiry is necessary to prove that Quebec needs a Child Protection Act.

Father Bourgeois did well to put again before the public this important problem. We should continue the educational campaign he has launched.

LOUIS BEAUFRE.

HOW TO INTERPRET SOCIAL WELFARE, by Helen Cody Baker and Mary Swain Routzahn. Russell Sage Foundation, New York. 141 pp. Price \$2.50.

To persons with either a trained or intuitive feeling for public relations, this book will be a useful guide, reference manual, and source of ideas. It is frankly an "intensely practical" book and concerns itself largely with methods.

Perhaps its only weakness lies in the skill and simplicity with which

it is written: it may delude inexperienced secretaries and executives into thinking that the building of public support and the interpretation of welfare programs is purely a matter of technique—which it is not.

Rather it is a matter of attitude on the part of every member of an agency staff and board; an attitude which, to quote the last sentence in the book, "has its roots in fundamental respect for the public which supports and uses social services." Without the backing of this point of view no publicity worker, no matter how skilled, can gain the continuing confidence of the various groups which the agency is trying to reach, or of the various media through which it is sending its message.

It is too bad that Harold Levy's *A Study in Public Relations* is out of print (although it is in some libraries) for it, charting as it does the development of a public relations consciousness throughout an agency, makes a natural companion for this manual.

DAVID CRAWLEY.

THE HOUSING PICTURE

THE eagerly awaited announcement by the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe on a new government housing policy has left the situation much as it was before, so far as low-cost, low-rental housing is concerned.

It aims to provide 12,000 rental units in 1948 for rental by veterans, at rents starting at \$27 which, distributed across the country, will not make a very substantial contribution to the general need. It will require co-operation of the municipalities in the provision of lands and services—with the proviso that if the cost or value of such lands and services exceeds \$600 per unit, the Dominion will pay the excess. It provides for payment in lieu of taxes to the municipalities on a scale of \$70-\$80 a year on 4-6 roomed houses instead of the present \$24 and \$30 being paid on Wartime houses. In effect, it is an extension of the Wartime Housing project, with more flexibility in the agreements to be entered into with municipalities, and with a more equitable payment to them in lieu of taxes, and for rental to veterans only. —*The Listening Post*, October, 1947.

HOW TO INTERPRET SOCIAL WELFARE

by

**HELEN CODY BAKER and
MARY SWAIN ROUTZAHN**

A book for both expert and amateur
on effective ways to tell the public
about health and welfare services

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION

Supplement to CANADIAN WELFARE, Dec. 1, 1947

HOW TO INTERPRET

THIS BOOK is a basic text for public relations workers, for social agency administrators, for volunteers—for all who, in the course of work, need to answer questions, speak to audiences, or write letters and bulletins about health and welfare services.

It follows in general plan its successful predecessor, the pamphlet *HOW TO INTERPRET SOCIAL WORK*, but almost all of its content is new, and it profits from experience gained in use of that pamphlet in classes, with study groups, and as a handy desk book for individual workers, skilled and amateur, in public relations activities of every sort in the welfare field.

THE APPROACH is intensely practical. Major sections of the book deal with "telling your story" in the three principal ways: by the spoken word, by the written word, and in pictures. Within each such section individual chapters discuss important aspects of the larger topic. For instance, under *The Written Word* separate chapters deal with Letters, Bulletins, Annual Reports, and Newspapers. There is an additional section on planning an integrated program.

Chapters open with a helpful general introduction to the subject, then include specific topics for discussion with examples of actual problems faced, how they were handled, and sample letters, speeches, film strips, booklet copy, cartoons, comics, radio programs. The book contains numerous illustrations, many of them full-page plates showing collections of letterheads, invitations, bulletin covers, and the like.

THE AUTHORS are Mrs. Helen Cody Baker, who was for twenty-two years director of public relations for the Council of Social Agencies of Chicago, and Mrs. Mary Swain Routzahn, who has completed thirty-five years of service with Russell Sage Foundation, the latter part as director of its Department of Social Work Interpretation. Both have had additional wide contacts with the problems of public relations in health and welfare agencies. The wealth of practical advice and information they have crowded into the large, double-column pages of *HOW TO INTERPRET SOCIAL WELFARE* is suggested in the outline of contents that follows.

SOCIAL WELFARE

EARLY COMMENT "The book builds skilfully from the casual conversation to the broadcast; from the routine letter to the newspaper feature. In each chapter, examples of good and bad interpretation, taken from the files of actual agencies, offer springboards for discussion. With its thorough exploration of the tools available to the interpreter, its sound appreciation of where its readers begin, and its meticulous attention to detail, it is certain to be welcomed warmly..."
—*Channels*

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TELLING YOUR STORY BY THE SPOKEN WORD

II. IN CONVERSATION

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141 double-column pages

Illustrated

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Among the Publications Added to the Council Library

Modern Women: The Lost Sex. Ferdinand Lundberg and Marynia F. Farnham, M.D. Harper and Brothers, New York, N.Y. 1947. \$4.50.

Social Insight Through Short Stories. Edited by Josephine Strode. Harper and Brothers, New York, N.Y. 1946. \$3.75.

How to Interpret Social Welfare. Helen Cody Baker and Mary Swain Routzahn. Russell Sage Foundation, New York, N.Y. 1947. \$2.50.

Personal Growth on the Job. Elizabeth Russell. Family Service Association of America, 122 East 22nd Street, New York 10, N.Y. 1947. 60 cents.

Talks with Beginning Social Workers. Mary Overholt Peters. Family Service Association of America, 122 East 22nd Street, New York, N.Y. 1947. 25 cents.

Treatment Considerations in the Re-assignment of Clients. Regina Flesch. Family Service Association of America, 122 East 22nd Street, New York 10, N.Y. 1947. 85 cents.

Group Work and Recreation in Maternity Homes for Unmarried Mothers. United States Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D.C. 1947.

So You're Expecting a Baby. United States Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D.C. 1947. 10 cents.

Children's Services in the Public Welfare Agency. Child Welfare Report No. 3. United States Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D.C. May, 1947.

Child Welfare Moves Forward. Child Welfare Report No. 2. United States Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D.C. February, 1947.

Choosing a Home Partner. Newell W. Edson. American Social Hygiene Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y. 1941. 10 cents.

Techniques of Counseling in Christian Service. Charles Reed Zahniser. Gibson Press, Granite Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1946. 50 cents.

INSTALMENT BUYING UP

ACCORDING to a survey made by the Canadian Retail Federation, instalment buying in Canada jumped 43 per cent during the first six months of 1947, and charge accounts were up 14 per cent. The biggest jumps in instalment purchases appeared in furniture, electrical appliances and allied lines.

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